

# THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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## Southern Alberta.

*By C. E. D. Wood, Macleod, Alberta.*

At the risk of running perilously close to a bull, it may be said that the salient feature of Southern Alberta is its many sidedness. Variety in the conformation of its surface, variety in climate, variety in its resources—this is what distinguishes what its enthusiastic admirer's call "God's country" from the less favored districts of the east and north. Mountain foothill and rolling prairie, clear running streams teeming with fish, forests of timber clothing the lower slopes of the

matchless panorama of flower-decked prairie encroaching on grassy foothills and these in turn banking up against the snow capped mountain peaks, was moved to exclaim with clasped hands and wondering eyes, "Well truly this is God's country."

I choose to call Southern Alberta all that part of the district which lies south of High River, because it is not only so geographically, but in climate and natural resources it presents points of difference to Central Alberta or the Calgary District which mark it really as a country by itself.

### HISTORY.

It was discovered by the Americans. This is a broad statement but it has an element of truth. The early settlement of Montana,

argued that a country possessing the same geographical features as Montana should have the same mineral wealth. But they were not long in discovering that, while capital and labor would be required to develop the mineral wealth, a mine much more easily worked, demanding neither capital, brains or toil, lay convenient to their hands. The Indians at that time were rich, very rich in horses and rich in the countless herds of buffalo which were theirs for the killing. Rober in Benton, a town at the head of Missouri River navigation, and distant about 200 miles, commanded a good price and whiskey was comparatively cheap and easily obtainable on credit. These conditions and the well known racial passion of the Indians for fire-water decided them—they may have come to prospect but they stayed to trade. This was the origin of the famous "whiskey times," "the good old days before the reign of law," the trade that



Round up on a Southern Alberta Ranch.

gigantic upheaval which runs through the length of North America, the most succulent grasses in the world nurturing herds of thousands of cattle which wander at their own sweet will and browse themselves into the primest of beef, one vast bed of coal underlying the whole country and supplying fuel to the east and west, cultivated farms, prosperous towns, and a climate the equal of which there is not in this broad Dominion; surely all these are sufficient justification to the same enthusiastic admirers for the faith that is in them. Little wonder either that the Marquis of Lorne, having traversed the length and breadth of the North-West, and awaking one morning in Pincher Creek to behold spread before him, as if fresh from the Creator's hand, the

the state immediately to the south, took place mainly between the years 1860 and 1870 and was due to the discovery of rich mining locations there. The earliest settlement of Southern Alberta, if settlement it can be called, may be considered an overflow from Montana. Not that Montana was in any proper sense full but she had more than her share of adventurers, prospectors, outlaws, call them what you will—the advance guard of civilization with all that the name implies. To these men this country was an undeveloped mine, a new El Dorado. It was recognised as British Territory, but the stone mounds that now mark the prairie along the international line were not then existent and the imaginary line was valuable only in so far as when on this side of it they were beyond the pale of United States laws. It seems probable that with few exceptions, mining and prospecting were the main objects of the earliest explorers. They

in five years degraded and impoverished the Indians, caused endless murders and reduced the country to such a state that in 1873 it was necessary to organize and send the Mounted Police to establish law and order and make it fit for a white man to live in. These few years, from 1869 to 1873, are an entrancing period for the historian or for one who cares to enquire into the beginning of things, but the limited space at my disposal prevents me from doing more than simply alluding to them. They left their mark on the country, however, in the names of places which still adorn the map, names which no one will deny distinctly smack of the frontier, Stand-Off, Whoop-Up, Slide-Out for instance. Whoop-Up was the headquarters of the whiskey traders, built originally in '69 and rebuilt by Healy and Hamilton in '71 at the junction of the St. Mary's and Belly Rivers. It was a regular stockaded fort, with bastions and two small

guns, and when the writer first saw it in '78 bore the marks of many a bullet fired by drunken and infuriated savages. Stand-Off was so named because a party of whiskey traders on the road from Benton "stood-off" or defied a United States Marshall and assistants who pursued them with a view to arrest them and take them back to Benton. Slide-Out was so called because three or four small traders "slid-out" or stole quietly away from Stand-Off, then a considerable commercial centre, and established a post some miles lower down the river.

In 1874 came the Police under that gallant soldier and gentleman, Colonel Macleod, and a new era was born for the North-West Territories. The Village and Fort of Macleod were established about two miles east of the present site, the whiskey trade was broken up as if by magic, the good-will of the Indians was obtained by courteous treatment and fair dealing, and actual settlement by reputable white people became for the first time possible. Soon a few struggling settlers found their way in, time-expired men from the Police took up land here and there and a beginning was made. In 1877 formal treaties with the Indians were made and reservations were set apart and in the same year, if I mistake not, the first small herd of cattle was driven into the country. It was not until 1881, however, that the Government inaugurated the leasing system and a commencement of any magnitude in the cattle business was made by the Cochrane Ranch Co. driving in a herd of seven or eight thousand head. In 1884 Lethbridge was founded and in 1885 it was connected with the main line of the C.P.R. by a narrow gauge railroad running to Dunmore, a distance of 109 miles, the road being opened with appropriate ceremonies by Lord Lansdowne in September of that year. In '84, the new Fort Macleod was built and the present town was founded. Pincher Creek also by this time had become a small centre of a comparatively well settled country. In 1891 the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, gave Macleod railway communication with the outside world, and this present year of grace, with the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass road, will see it a sort of railway centre with roads running North, East and West, and in the near future South also.

#### CLIMATE.

If there is one thing more than another on which the resident of Southern Alberta plumes himself it is his climate. Here is a description of the climate by a resident of many years:—It, the winter, is characterized by a maximum of bright, still, cloudless days, a scanty snowfall and frequent and prolonged breaks of warm weather, heralded by the Chinook wind, of which more hereafter. Occasionally a bad snowstorm will cover the prairie and hill to a depth of 18 or 20 inches. This, however, is very exceptional. The winter generally breaks up in February by a grand blow from the west, followed by a period of from one to three weeks of warm, bright weather, which may be fairly called the beginning of spring. Spring, here as elsewhere, is the most variable and capricious season of the year. On the whole it may, perhaps, be described as cold and damp, with frequent rainfalls, varied by bursts of the most gloriously bright warm weather, lasting sometimes a fortnight or three weeks. May is generally fine, warm and bright; June and the earlier part of July rainy; the remainder of July, August, September, October and generally November, warm and very dry. The summer, July to September, is characterized by hot days and cool nights, with very little rain, but the warm lazy days of autumn, often lasting well into December, are the glory of the year. The grand characteristic of the climate as a whole, that on which the weather hinges, is the Chinook wind. It blows from west to south-west, in varying degrees of strength, from the gentle breeze that just tosses the heads of the daisies and

sunflowers, to the howling gale that carries off contributions of chimneys, barrels, shingles, hats and miscellaneous rubbish to our neighbors in Assiniboia. In winter the wind is distinctly warm; in summer not so distinctly cool. Its approach is heralded by the massing of dark cumulus clouds about the mountain tops, and a distant wailing and rumbling from the passes and gorges. Its effect in winter is little short of miraculous. When a real Chinook blows, the thermometer often rises in a few hours from 20° below to 40° above zero; the snow, which in the morning may have been a foot deep, disappears before night; everything is dripping; but before another night falls all the water is lapped up by the thirsty wind, and the prairie is so dry that a horse's hoofs hardly make an impression upon it as you take your first welcome canter, after a prolonged and tedious spell of "settlin' round the stove."

As the writer of the foregoing very truly says the wind is the distinguishing characteristic. It is what makes Southern Alberta a stock country, but candor compels us to state that occasionally it grows a bit tiresome;

"The wind she blow a hurricane,  
Bimeby she blow some more."

And when "she blow some more" for three days at a time and then after a lull of a few hours starts in on another three days it is apt to get on one's nerves. As just said however it is what makes it possible for cattle to graze all the year round so I suppose we shouldn't grumble.

Another feature of the climate is that the comparatively mild winters, the dryness, (the average annual precipitation is only between ten and eleven inches, about the smallest in the Dominion) and the pure aseptic air, with an elevation varying from 2700 feet above sea level at Lethbridge to 4500 at the entrance of the Crow's Nest Pass, make Southern Alberta particularly well suited for cases of incipient consumption and other lung troubles. Here is a professional opinion on the subject, however, and one that is borne out by the fact that many people are now living here who could not live in any other part of the hemisphere. Southern Alberta is adapted to the following:

1. Those presenting the earliest physical signs of tuberculosis of the apex, who have as yet shown little if any general disturbance from the disease, and who complain only of morning cough and expectoration. As Dr. Knight very truly remarks, the prognosis in this class has been changed from very bad to very good by the improved ideas of treatment.

2. Hemorrhagic cases without marked febrile reaction or much physical evidence of disease.

3. Certain cases of "fibroid" or "interstitial" pneumonia.

4. Patients recovering from acute pleurisy or pneumonia in whom the irruption of tubercle is dreaded.

For these classes of cases, Southern Alberta offers inducements hardly excelled by any place on the continent, and indeed many patients are now met here from the east who in years past were forced to expatriate themselves by going to Colorado.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES.

Stock raising is easily first. It is indeed the principal industry of the country, and no matter how conditions may change by the incursions of railroads and the extension of irrigation, the raising of stock of all kinds will always be the greatest source of the wealth of Southern Alberta. Allusion has already been made to the commencement of the cattle business, the history of which up to the present is a most interesting and instructive one. The following was written some years ago, in 1888 indeed:

Although cattle had been introduced into Alberta a number of years back, it was not until 1881 that the foundation of the present great industry was laid. In that year the

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Two about 18 months old, get imported Sire and Dam.  
Two about 8 months old, get imported Sire and Dam.  
Two imported in Dam.  
My imported herd all have individual champion records. Leading Prize Herd in Canada. For Milk and Butter records they have no equal.

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Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing



Cochrane Ranch Company brought over from Montana several thousand head which were placed on their lease west of Calgary under the management of Major Walker, and the following spring the same company made extensive purchases, amounting to several thousand head. The North-West Cattle Company, under the management of Mr. Fred. Stinson, brought over in 1882 4,000 head. During the winter of 1882-3 the industry received a severe check. A large herd purchased by the Cochrane Company in the spring did not reach the ranche until late in the fall. A severe snow storm occurred and the cattle, footsore from the long drive and being on a strange range, drifted in various directions, and the season being a severe one, the losses were very heavy and alarmists were ready with theories in disparagement of the country; the practical minded and plucky were not, however, to be scared by a loss which could not be reasonably ascribed to any fault of the country or climate.

In 1883 the Oxley Rancho Company, the Waldron Rancho Company, the Sheep Creek Rancho Company, and other companies and wealthy individuals obtained leases of large tracts of land in Southern

Alberta, and their managers proceeded to Montana and Idaho, purchased and brought over numerous bands of cattle and horses, and the fertile hills whose grasses had been lying waste since the disappearance of the great herd of buffalos some six years previous, resounded with the rich music of the lowing herds. A number of men, with bands ranging from fifty to several thousands, embarked in the business, and the losses that winter were so light and the increase so great that fresh confidence was inspired, and many new companies were formed.

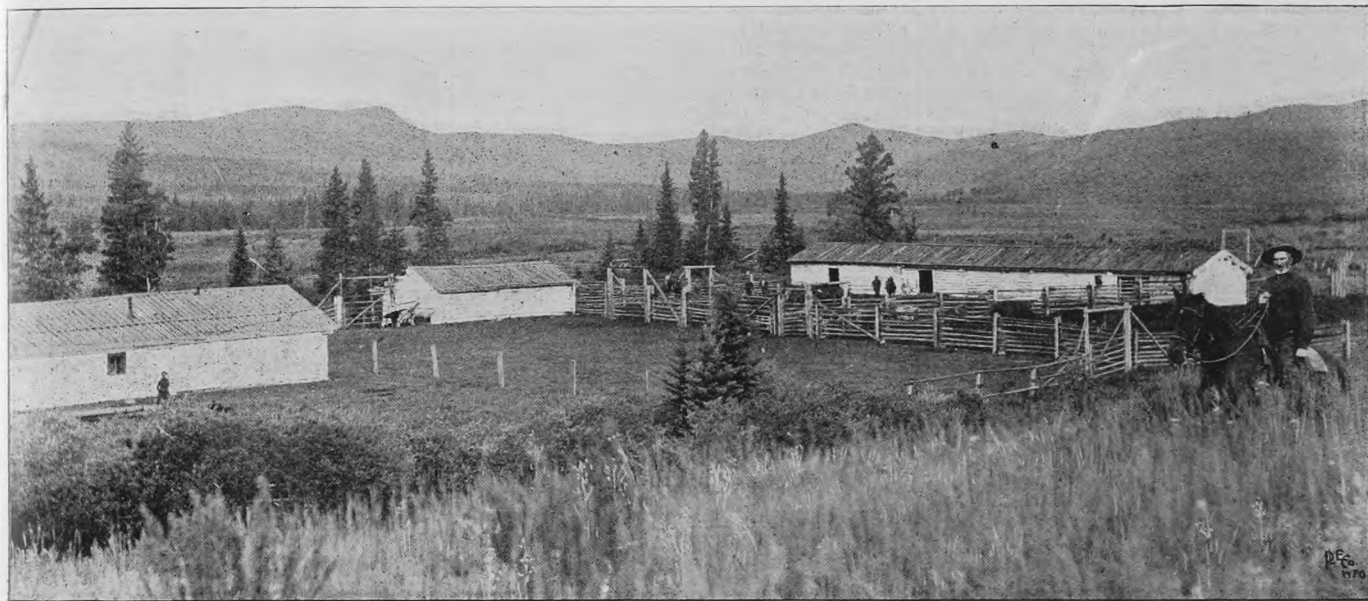
sale of beef from Southern Alberta is something like 15,000 to 20,000 head. It is a most convincing proof of the vitality of the business that it has endured and is now on such a prosperous basis. Men and companies went into it blindfold in the early years. They did not know the business, they did not know the country and they had to pay for their experience. Mistakes were made and losses were sustained that would have swamped beyond possibility of recovery any other business on earth. Expensive management, hard winters, without any preparation for them, unsuitable ranges and bad handling left their tale in many a pile of bones that now bleach on the prairie and preach a lesson of suffering and loss. Gradually owners learned that humanity and their own interests demanded that some provision should be made for bad weather and that poor and weak cattle should not be allowed, as Lord Aberdeen once aptly put it, to "shudder through the winter." Stockmen commenced to put up large quantities of hay, to gather the big spring calves in the fall and wean them from their mothers so as to give the latter a chance to shift for themselves, and to bring in and feed poor and weak stock that would other-

advantage of. Their interests too are further safeguarded by the reservation of water rights in certain places along streams and about springs on which settlement is not permitted. These are of course to allow cattle access to water. Another important step in advance was made last year by the incorporation of the Stock Grower's Association, the object of which is to "advance the interests of the stock growers in the North-West Territories and for the protection of the same and to enforce all laws relating to stock." Much good is hoped for from the formation of this association, in the way of the destruction of wolves, the detection of cattle thieves, and the advancement of legislation for the better protection of their interests.

To conclude, if a young fellow has capital enough to get from fifty to one hundred head of stock, and can equip a small ranche and can raise what he requires for his own consumption, I know of no surer or more rapid road to independence than cattle raising in Alberta.

#### HORSE RAISING.

From what has been said already the average reader will not require to be told that a



J. M. Lowndes, Photo, Calgary.

J. Quork's Ranch, North Fork, Sheep Creek, Southern Alberta.

wise succumb to the first hard storm. These measures, and the cutting down of unnecessary expenses revolutionized affairs, so that now it is not too much to say that there is no safer or more profitable business in Canada than cattle raising in Southern Alberta. During the last few years too, it has undergone another development. Yearlings and two year old steers are bought in Manitoba and the eastern provinces, transported in many cases two thousand miles by rail, and turned out to mature on the rich grasses of Alberta, to be transported back again in a couple or three years and find their ultimate destination in the slaughter houses of Liverpool and Glasgow. That this can be done and a good profit realized is surely a tribute to the cattle raising capabilities of Alberta. They cost, laid down on the range, from \$16 to \$25, according to age and quality, the loss, if they are brought in at the right time, is practically nil, the expense of branding and gathering them is very slight, and they sell at four years old at \$40 apiece. It is simply a matter of almost free grass. I should have perhaps mentioned before that the leasing system has been practically abolished and that the former owners of leases have been allowed by the government to buy ten per cent. of the land covered by their leases, a privilege which many of them have taken

country which has proved its excellence for cattle raising is pre-eminently suitable for the breeding of good horses. As a matter of fact, horse and cattle raising have gone hand in hand, but the slump in the price of horses which set in with the almost universal adoption of electricity as a means of locomotion, had a disastrous effect on the horse industry in Southern Alberta, and the bands of five or six hundred head which were so common here a few years back, are now but little more than a memory. Horses can be raised here perhaps more cheaply than in any part of America, but until the market improves it is idle to expect that the exports will form any appreciable part of the wealth of the country. It would probably best describe the situation to say that the present is a transition period so far as the horse is concerned. Breeders have got rid of their large herds, or are doing so as fast as they can, but there is plenty of good blood in the country, and this combined with its natural advantages will insure a superior class of horses being raised, and the business eventually being established on a sound and profitable basis.

FARMING.

There are those who say that Southern Alberta is not a farming country, and some who argue that it is. It has been a *questio vexata* from my earliest recollection—it is so

In March of 1884 it was estimated that the number of cattle in Alberta amounted to 40,000 head. The demand from the commencement for beef cattle was greater than the supply.

The Indian Department, North-West Mounted Police Force, and the thousands of men employed in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, together with ever increasing numbers who come as visitors or settlers, swelled the consumption to such an extent as to tax to the utmost the beef supply of Alberta; and British Columbia and Montana were up to last year frequently called upon to supply beef steers for the Alberta market.

With varying fortunes the cattle business went on increasing until now the annual

still to many. Some have threshed it out in practice and failed—some have succeeded. To my mind a farming country pure and simple it certainly is not. The precipitation alone—between ten and eleven inches, as mentioned before—proves that crops cannot be depended on with any degree of certainty. At the same time I am very far from saying that in certain parts of the country and under favorable conditions, agriculture cannot be made a success. It has been made so by dozens and dozens of farmers who have had years of experience and who are a living example to-day of the success that attends energy, perseverance and knowledge properly applied. But I think that even they will admit that, speaking generally, Southern Alberta can hardly be called a farming country, in the same sense that Manitoba is. That is, we shall never be able to export wheat by the million bushels. If we raise everything that we require for our own consumption, flour, oats, dairy produce, pork, bacon, etc., which we are not doing now, we shall do very well indeed. Appended will be found a number of letters, or extracts from letters, of settlers, which go to show that the country is well adapted for mixed farming, which I take to mean farming and stock raising combined. And with the extension of irrigation, which is every year becoming more practiced, the province of the farmer will be almost indefinitely expanded. With irrigation the land will grow anything, and it has already been shown that large areas of the country can be brought under its influence at a moderate cost. Up to the present and in Southern Alberta proper, quite a large number of ditches are in operation, the chief among them being the one on the Cochrane Rancho, one taken out by the police at Stand-off, the Lees Creek ditch at Cardston, the Slide-out ditch, Leeds Bros., on Willow Creek, Maunsell Bros., Herron and others at Pincher Creek, and quite lately the Oxley ditch at Stand-off, designed to irrigate 2000 acres. The irrigation laws have been really framed by the people themselves, are liberal in their provisions and well suited to the conditions of the country. The future of Southern Alberta, so far as its farming is concerned, is bound up in irrigation. In places about Pincher Creek and at Lees' Creek, people have been able to farm successfully, but even there the benefits of irrigation are recognized and the system is being applied whenever and wherever possible.

#### DAIRYING.

There is, perhaps, no country in the world better fitted for successful dairying than Southern Alberta, and yet it imports annually thousands of pounds of dairy products. The reason is simply that people have been able to make money more easily than by the continuous care and labor required in the successful production of first-class butter and cheese. The Mormons at Lees' Creek make large quantities of butter, and they have also a cheese factory which is turning out a very creditable article, but in other parts of the country, and speaking of all the year round, the supply is not equal to the demand, and the quality as a rule leaves much to be desired. For nine months in the year I pay 30 cents per pound for butter and the other three months 25 cents. It will thus be seen that anyone who wishes to go into dairy farming has a most profitable market right at his door, and if success does not attend his efforts, it is his own fault. The most nutritious grasses, the purest of water, winters not too long and excellent prices at his very door—what more could a man want?

#### COAL.

Southern Alberta rests on a bed of coal. At Lethbridge where it has been tapped, it is the *raison d'être* of a town of 1,500 inhabitants. Eight hundred tons a day have been taken out at Lethbridge, and during the greater part of the year the daily outfit is between five and six hundred tons. The

coal is a first-class libuminous coal, and is known all over Manitoba and the North-West as the Galt coal, Sir A. T. Galt having been the original promoter of the North-West Coal and Navigation Co., which opened out the mines and built the railroad to connect them with the C.P.R. The mines at Lethbridge are the only ones which are really developed, but at a dozen other places through the country the mines are worked on a small scale to supply the wants of the neighborhood. A railway runs from Lethbridge to Great Falls, in Montana, a distance of some 250 miles, and the sale of Galt coal in the towns of Montana is yearly on the increase. The inexhaustible coal fields of Southern Alberta are therefore even now, an immense factor in the commercial development of the country, but it would take the eye of genius to accurately forecast what they will be in the future.

Southern Alberta is about 125 miles long, that is from High River to the boundary, and approximately 250 miles wide from the boundary of British Columbia, the summit line of the Rockies to the western limit of Assiniboia. The settled portion occupies the middle strip of this country, the foothills and prairie immediately adjoining, a strip about 100 miles in width and running south-east and north-west. It is penetrated by two lines of railway, the C. and E. running south from Calgary to Macleod and a branch now leased by the C.P.R., running west from Dunmore to Lethbridge. It will be seen from a glance at the map that these two lines converge towards a given point but fail to meet, the gap being a distance of some thirty miles between Lethbridge and Macleod. The gap will be filled in this year by the construction of the Crow's Nest road, the location having already been definitely made between Lethbridge and Macleod. The further construction of the road through the Pass will not only give Pincher Creek and all the country to the west of Macleod, which is pretty well settled, railway communication with the east, but will open up for the products of Alberta the rich and ever increasing markets of the mining towns of British Columbia. Further, the ultimate prolongation of the Calgary and Edmonton to the international boundary, which cannot be very much longer delayed, will give railway communication to the extensive settlements at Cardston, St. Mary's and every part of the southern country. There are four principal towns in the district, viz.: Lethbridge, Macleod, Pincher Creek and Cardston.

#### LETHBRIDGE

Is a coal town and the present terminus of the C.P.R. branch from Dunmore. It is credited with some 1,500 inhabitants, has a division of Mounted Police stationed there, has good schools, churches and public buildings, a hospital which would be a credit to a much larger place, and its merchants and citizens are live business men who do not miss a chance to advance the interests of their town. It gets a large part of the trade of the Lees' Creek and St. Mary's country and some of the trade of the west, but the country immediately about it is not settled and must wait for the horny handed farmer till irrigation brings its magic touch. The town is built on a plateau overlooking the Belly River, and three large shafts indicate how the Galt Co. is able to bring to the surface from five to eight hundred tons of coal a day. The press is creditably represented by The News, a weekly paper owned and edited by Mr. E. T. Saunders. The Union Bank of Canada also has a branch here.

#### MACLEOD.

Macleod, named after its founder, Colonel Macleod, is the oldest and the historic town of Southern Alberta. Its position has already been indicated roughly and it is only necessary to add that it is situated on the banks of the Old Man's River. Its population is about 700, which it is expected will be doubled within the present year. Its geogra-

## Nervous

People wonder why their nerves are so weak; why they get tired so easily; why they do not sleep naturally; why they have frequent headaches, indigestion and

**Nervous Dyspepsia.** The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood feeding the nerves on refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. Opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich blood; gives natural sleep, perfect digestion, is the true remedy for all nervous troubles.

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Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.

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## To Stockmen and Breeders.

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Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

The following letters from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, and other prominent stockmen, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

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Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing



phical position as well as its railway connections present and to come in the near future make it the commercial, as it has been the judicial centre of Southern Alberta. It is the most important police post in the Territories, having a force of 150 men constantly stationed here and on account of the close proximity of the two large Indian reserves and the nature of the chief industry of the country it is safe to say that there will be Mounted Police in Macleod when they shall have disappeared from every other part of the country. The Blood reserve, with 1,400 Indians is situated twelve miles south, and the Peigan, with 700, fifteen miles west. Macleod has good stores, schools, churches galore, and the Macleod Gazette, the second oldest newspaper in the Territories. Its future is bright.

#### PINCHER CREEK.

Thirty miles west of Macleod and situated in the heart of a beautiful country, is the village of Pincher Creek, a place of three or four hundred inhabitants. It has a good commerce, but it is difficult to say as yet how the present railway developments will

er is used success is certain. I have, myself, raised as fine grain of all kinds, and vegetables, as can be raised, also all kinds of small fruits. I am at present experimenting in large fruits of a hardy kind such as plums and apples, and feel certain that they can be grown with success, all that is required being shelter. I am growing shelter beds from tree seeds, and cannot complain, as I have trees *four feet high*, the seeds of which were planted *eighteen months* ago. The rate of wages range from \$25.00 to \$60.00 for labor according to skill of laborer, while tradesmen get from three to five dollars per diem, but a limited number of skilled laborers will suffice to do all the available work at present. What is wanted in the country is about the same as is in request in most new countries, viz., men of average intelligence, a little capital, and who are not afraid or ashamed to work to make a living and a home for themselves. We have all the elements in abundance that are necessary to a self-supporting, rich and independent country, except *intelligent and willing* labor, of which we have *none* (comparatively). The land is rich, water pure and plentiful, fuel in abundance everywhere,

barley, and particularly flax. Dairying pays well, and there could not be a better place for the dairy farmer, the grasses being rich and the water pure. Butter is always a high price here. Cheese-making would pay well here. None has yet been made. In fact for genuine mixed farming this is the place."

Mr. E. H. Maunsell, who is one of the most prominent stock growers in the Macleod district, thus delivers himself: "I consider this country admirably adapted for mixed farming; more so, I think, than any other portion of the Northwest that I have been in. Owing to the comparatively mild winters we enjoy, stock of all kinds can remain out most winters without provision being made for feeding them other than nature provides; but stock growing is most successful when carried on in a smaller scale than is usual in this country and assisted by agricultural farming. The capabilities of the country for growing all kinds of cereals and roots have long been successfully tested. The yield and quality will compare well with any country."



Steele & Co., Photo, Winnipeg.

#### Range Cattle, High River, Southern Alberta.

affect it. At present it is most picturesque and typically western. It has schools, churches, etc., and a hotel.

#### CARDSTON.

It is situated on Lee's Creek, 42 miles south of Macleod and about 45 miles south of Lethbridge, with which latter place it is connected by telephone. It is the home of the Mormons who have a thriving settlement surrounding it. It has two general stores, a school, tabernacle, etc., and is steadily increasing in population.

#### WHAT SETTLERS SAY.

C. Kettles, of Pincher Creek, who has been here in the country 20 years says:—"I claim that this district is eminently adapted for mixed farming, we have all the requisites (of course, in an undeveloped state). I further claim that we never will have a country until we have a large population engaged in the above business. Following specialties to extreme never will make a country, and the sooner we open our eyes to the fact the better. Of course, to make farming a sure thing, there are parts that will require irrigation some years, but that is quite practicable, and when wat-

timber easily within reach, and the climate such that (if taken advantage of and no time wasted) there is plenty of time to grow, mature and save crops of all kinds of hardy grains and vegetables. As for raising stock it is superfluous for me to say anything, except to say that, owing to the wonderful adaptability of the country to that business, people have run to the other extreme and imagine that stock of all kinds require neither care nor attention which is a mistake."

Mr. D. J. Grier, a prosperous settler, who lives some five miles from Macleod, has this to say: "First I might say that I have lived here for ten years, eight of which I have been farming—for the past five years mixed farming, which I find pays the best, and is, what I think, the district is admirably suited for. The finest kinds of grasses grow in profusion, and water, the purest, is plentiful, and that is what stock require. Then, during the mild winters we have, it is not necessary to feed stock for more than two months in the year, and that is the time to get action on what we grow on the farm, and if we have not plenty of roots and grain it is our own fault, for we have the soil and climate to grow them. Nearly all kinds of vegetables do well, as also does wheat, oats,

Cardston, Alberta,  
Dec. 30. 1896.

F. W. Heubach, Esq., Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—By your request, I write you a few lines, and will give you my experience the four years and a half I have been in this country.

I brought 24 head of cattle with me from the United States of America, and people told me to let them run on the range; they would not go away. I did so, and the first storm that came the cattle drove with the storm, and I recovered eight of them again. Several other people experienced the same thing. So we find it necessary for people to look well after their stock.

In regard to settling this part of the country. It is excellent for raising all kinds of grain and vegetables. Wheat will average 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and in some cases more. I raised 60 bushels of oats per acre, and very good crops of potatoes this year. A good deal of wheat was frosted, owing to early frosts and storms, so we are beginning to put in fall wheat, and it ripens before the frosts set in. And again, for spring grain it is best to do all plowing in the fall, if possible,

and then you have the land ready as soon as the frost goes out in the spring, and that will make about two weeks earlier.

I consider a person can live cheaper here than in any other place that I have been in. He can raise almost everything to eat, and if a man is willing to work, he will do well here. Of course, we have advantages and disadvantages, as in other countries, but to take it on the whole, a man can be well off and be independent in a short time.

I am a painter, etc., by trade, and had never done any plowing or farming in my life until I came to this country four and a half years ago, and I think I have done well in learning that art, and getting things around me in that time. I have material on hand to build a new house next spring.

I will give you one circumstance from a great number. A friend of mine came from England three years ago, and scarcely had a cent left when he arrived here. He worked around awhile, and then took up a homestead, and now he has quite a farm, with quite a number of cattle and horses around him. Of course a man must work and rustle a bit.

I would say, by my experience, it would be best for people that come here to take up homesteads and work on them, and not work for other people any more than could be helped.

I have corresponded with my friends in England, and invited them to come out, but do not know if they will come or not. This is a very healthy country; never any sickness to speak of.

A great deal more might be said on this subject, but space will not permit. Hoping you will excuse these rambling items, I will come to a close. If I can be of any further service to you, I will gladly do so.

Yours, etc.,

WM. W. COOPER.

Recent experiments at the Danish Agricultural Station showed that young pigs weighing 33 to 75 pounds required  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. of grain, or its equivalent in milk or whey, to make one pound increase in weight; while for hogs weighing 150 to 200 lbs. it took five pounds of grain, and for old hogs weighing over 200 lbs. six to six and one-half pounds of grain to produce one pound of increase. It also took nearly half a pound more grain for each pound of increase in winter than in summer.

Don't ever hit a horse anywhere. It is not necessary, and is nearly always foolish. Notwithstanding the fact that the press continually admonishes whom it may concern that it does no good to whip or pound a balky horse, almost every owner or driver of one does it today, says the National Stockman. It is probably the greatest piece of horse folly in existence. The brain of a horse can retain but one idea at a time. If the idea is to sulk, whipping only intensifies it. A change of that idea, then, is the only successful method of management. This may be accomplished in scores of ways, a few of which are here named. Tie a handkerchief about his eyes; tie his tail to the bellyband or backband; fasten a stick in his mouth; tie a cord tightly about his leg; clap his nostrils and shut his wind off until he wants to go; unhitch him from the vehicle and then hitch him up again, or almost any way to get his mind on something else. Whipping or scolding always does harm. The treatment should always be gentle. There are more balky drivers than horses.

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**LIVE STOCK.****The English Royal Show.**

This great show was this year held at Manchester on Jubilee week, and by latest accounts had more visitors than at any previous show. Shorthorns were very good and very numerous. Out of 20 entries in bulls, 3 years or over, Atkinson's Master Ailesbury, bred by Deane Willis, got 1st; Handley's Leonard, bred by the Queen, 2d; Lord Brougham's Maximus, 3rd; Lord Polwarth's Border Reiver next. With 30 entries in 2-year-olds, Heaton's Master Recorder was 1st and champion; Mills' Merengo, 2d; Stratton's Alto, 3d. In 1-year-olds, with 50 entries, Lord Percy's Major Linton, 1st; Whitting's Duke of Somerset, 2d; Lord Polwarth's Royal Marvel, by the champion Nonsuch, 3d. In aged cows, C. W. Bierly had 1st and 2d, Lord Polwarth 3d. In 2-year-olds, in calf or milk, Harrison, 1st; Hosken, 2d; Law, 3d. In 2-year-old heifers,

way in America, was 1st; Cecil's Briarwood, 2d. In 2-year-olds, a good class, another of Col. Holloway's breeding was 1st and champion, Jewel Prince, owned by Pilkington; Lord Polwarth's McRaith, 2d. Smith's Belle of Fashion, 1st and champion female.

In Hackneys there was a large showing, the Danegelt blood, as usual, coming in for a large share of honors, including the male championship won by Royal Danegelt.

**Handling the Bull.**

The Breeders' Gazette had recently a symposium, in which some well-known stockmen gave their views on keeping the bull in prime service condition. One has a good pasture, in which the old bull has for company the young bulls of his herd. He gets a little grain, has a darkened shed in fly time and a box stall in winter. The breeder adds, "That treatment which will promote the greatest vigor, the most perfect health and the fullest development

**Our Rivals on the Market.**

To show how rapidly frozen meats from Australia and Argentina are obtaining control of the English market, we quote from the Australian Pastoralist's Review: There are in the trade from New Zealand to London 26 vessels, insulated to carry 1,468,600 carcasses of sheep; between New Zealand and (or) Australia and the United Kingdom, 15 vessels, insulated to carry 702,000; Australia to United Kingdom, 58 vessels, insulated to carry 1,689,400; River Platte to United Kingdom 24 vessels, insulated to carry 690,000; total, 123 vessels, insulated to carry 4,530,000 carcasses. The total import of mutton and lamb into the United Kingdom from all sources, in 1896, was 5,717,938 carcasses. Seeing that each steamer is able to make about two and a half trips in the year, it is evident that the supply of insulated space has more than overtaken the present requirements of the trade. There are sixteen frozen meat stores in London, which altogether can hold for an indefin-



J. M. Lowndes, Photo, Calgary.

**J. Ockley's Ranch, Fish Creek, Alberta.**

Duncombe's Sea Gem had 1st and champion both of females and the breed. Many animals were commended besides the actual prize winners, and so near are their merits that no two judges would place them the same way. The judges were G. Ashburner and L. C. Crisp. Many of the winners had more or less of Cruickshanks blood in them, but Lord Polwarth, though a Scotch exhibitor, confines himself very much to pure Booth blood.

Polled-Angus made a very fine display, and Sir G. M. Grant, of Ballindalloch, had the championship with Prince Ito, son of the 1893 champion Eltham.

Galloways also made a large and good show, Cunningham's Dora of Durham-hill getting champion of the breed and her sister reserve.

In Shires there was a great show. Green's Moors Zealot getting male championship, Lord Egerton's Tatton Victor reserve. For female championship, Grandage's aged Queen of the Shires again led, Sir W. Gilbey's Whitstone Talent reserve. A very fine gelding of this breed had the draft championship.

In Clydesdale's, Smith's Prince Pleasing, by Cedric, and bred by Col. Hollo-

the stock bull should receive. Abundant exercise, no unnecessary fretting after cows, and liberal rations, which should include grass whenever possible, are in part the essential factors in securing and maintaining the greatest usefulness in the stock bull." His cows are shut up after service.

Wm. Miller, who handled Cupbearer, Craven Knight and Knight of the Thistle, turned them out in the forenoon with the cows in the early part of the summer and at night in the fall. He would not object to a small paddock, with incalf cows as company. In every case proper feed, exercise and water are depended on with abundance of fresh air. To stand tied up in a stall all the year round is ruinous to the vitality of the beast, no matter how he is fed. A number of the best dairy-men make their bulls work the tread-power that runs the churn for the same reason.

The great Ayrshire bull Silver King, so well-known in Eastern Canada, and recently sold to President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, has died in quarantine—a loss not easily replaced.

ite period over 1,000,000 carcasses of mutton; five in Liverpool to hold 325,000, one in Manchester to hold 120,000, one in Cardiff to hold 75,000, one in Glasgow to hold 60,000, one in Newcastle to hold 25,000, one in Bristol to hold 24,000. These are being added to by the erection of cold storage warehouses in other large towns. Close upon one-third of the mutton and lamb consumed in Great Britain now comes from New Zealand, Australia and the River Platte.

A 12-year-old boy was recently killed at Moosejaw by a colt he was leading to water. It is believed that he had fastened his arm in a loop of the leading rope, and that somehow the colt took fright and dragged him round after it till he was killed.

Wild animals always tend toward uniformity; on the other hand, if changed from a wild to a domesticated state they tend to vary in form, color and productive powers. It is not certain that the cause or law for this has been discovered, though it probably chiefly lies in the change of food and protective care.

## Cattle Feeding.

The Ontario Experiment Station, after 20 years' experimenting, gives its estimate of points learned, a few of which are here subjoined:—

The cost of making beef from animals which were fed whole milk when young was much greater than from those which were fed skim milk.

A young cattle beast fed on skim milk ration, with adjuncts, may be made to weigh almost as much when one year old, as one of similar breeding fed on whole milk ration with adjuncts of a similar character.

In feeding calves, a good substitute for whole milk is a ration composed of skim milk and linseed meal.

Young cattle should be fed bulky food, which is easily digested.

In rearing steers for the production of beef, the quality of the individual animals has much to do with the financial results.

Good grade steers have made an average daily gain of 2.3 pounds during their first year of age, when the weight at birth was included.

We should be slow to draw conclusions regarding the relative value of the different improved breeds of cattle for making beef, as the food, individuality, etc., of the animals exert so marked an influence.

Some animals are more capable of producing beef of high quality than others.

The superiority of beef breeds of animals appears to be largely due to their tendency to mature early, and to produce beef of high quality.

Animals without improved blood are not capable of making gains so rapidly as those of good breeding, although fed with the same liberality.

It is less profitable to raise from scrub stock, even when the conditions are all favorable.

A steady frosty winter has given more satisfactory results, than an open one, in feeding cattle.

One pound increase in live weight on a thousand-pound steer can be obtained from the use of various materials that contain eleven pounds of dry substances.

An average two-year-old steer will eat its own weight of different materials in about two weeks.

When young steers are fed on a forcing ration during the first year of their lives, the result of the second year's feeding is not likely to be satisfactory, either in the general well-doing of the animals or from a financial standpoint.

The temperature of the stable, as well as the degree of succulency of the food, has a marked influence upon the amount of water which an animal will drink.

As a general thing the daily increase in the live weight of cattle decreases as the age of the animal increases.

It has been found to be about 30 per cent. more profitable to fatten and dispose of steers two years old than to keep them up to three years of age.

Experiments conducted throughout several winters with two-year-old steers show an average daily gain of a little over 1.7 pounds in live weight.

Stall-fed animals, though allowed daily exercise in a barnyard, will lose weight for a time when turned out on a grass pasture.

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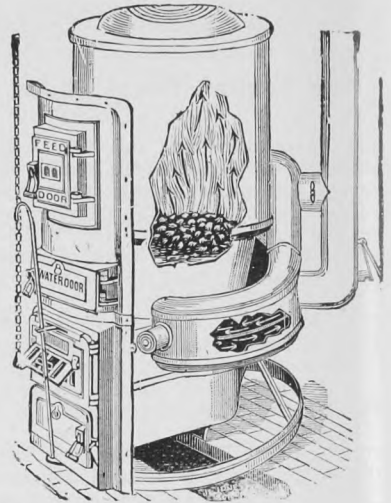
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The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the recently established distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg,—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Mr. E. A. Struthers, manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Russell, Man. [1927]

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**J. H. DYE, M. D.,** Buffalo, N. Y.  
1911

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing



## Band, Herd and Flock.

A correspondent has tried washing the lump on the jaw of cattle, as soon as noticed, with warm water and soap, and rubbing with coal oil. He claims that one application will cure.

Hog cholera is credited with the loss in 1896 of over 2,000,000 hogs in the State of Iowa alone, which, at a valuation of \$10 a head, makes a total loss in one year from one disease of \$20,000,000.

John Wishart, whose Clydesdales have always made a good showing at the fairs, lost his best team in a thunder storm lately. Horses often get close to wire fences in such storms, and are killed by the lightning running along the wires.

A report by the Highland Society of Scotland shows that out of five different tests made on the feeding of cattle, the best results followed feeding 10 lbs. a day of shellings from the making of pot barley. No better cattle have ever been shown here in Winnipeg than those finished on barley meal.

In selecting breeding sows take those having fine head and ears; large, deep

An American breeder visiting the English side of the Atlantic says: "Shorthorns seem to be the popular breed of cattle here. I have visited quite a number of dairies and all of them prefer Shorthorns, for they tell me no other breed gives the same satisfaction, taking quantity and quality of milk into account, and when they get done with them they make a fine carcass of beef. To look at the cows they look to be about full-blooded Shorthorns, and they are well kept and on an average will weigh about 1,400, some more and some perhaps less, but anyhow they are a fine lot of cows and nearly all light roans. I only saw one red Shorthorn at the show I attended, and she got the third prize in a ring of seven head. All the bulls were light roans, and they were all good ones.

The question of the relation of type to performance has been pretty well settled as regards dairy cows. The rule is that good beef form indicates poor dairy performance, and vice versa. There are exceptions to this as to most other rules, but the general law holds good. This question has relation to other stock besides cattle. Find a big, good looking ewe, and most likely her lambs will be

Blackface made \$750; Oxfords, \$656; Southdowns, \$451; Hampshires, \$210; Cotswolds, \$117. These are the prices in England. Some high prices were made in America for the same breeds.

The feeding of calves on separator milk is being followed in this country with the very best results. We hope to have particulars of one or two cases. The old stupid practice of giving cold or sour milk in dirty pails is now only followed by the most shiftless. The great beauty of the separator milk is that it is fed new, sweet and warm, and as a rule a little chop is fed to make up for the cream withdrawn from the milk. In a recent Scotch test, separator milk, with 2 oz. of cod liver oil daily, made as good or better calves than whole milk, the oil costing \$1.00 a gallon from the manufacturer. A half pound of linseed cake daily was fed, gradually increased to 1½ lbs. at four months old, separated milk only being fed the fifth month. Other lots fed oleomargarine and artificial food with separated milk were rather cheaper than on cod liver oil, but poorer. Separator milk and cod liver oil came to about half the cost of whole milk, with the same results on the calves.



J. M. Lowndes, Photo, Calgary.

A Herd of Cattle on a Southern Alberta Ranch.

chest; long between fore and hind legs; short back and broad legs; large hams, and fine, smooth leg and hair. In selecting the male the same points will hold good. An old sow, like an old cow, will give more milk than a young one. Hence it is said that an old sow will have larger and better pigs than a young one, because they get a bounteous supply of milk. If you have an extra fine breeding sow, do not fatten her because she is two or three years old.

A correspondent of the American Cultivator gives the following reasons why he keeps salt within ready reach of his live stock. "I notice a recent controversy in regard to feeding salt to horses. I have had from one to five for 36 years, and have always kept a piece of salt as large as a man's head in their mangers. I do the same with my cows, and in all these years I have never had a sick horse or cow. I have often had people tell me that I would kill my horses treating them this way, but I shall always continue to have that large piece of rock salt in their mangers." He certainly should be satisfied with that record, and his example might be followed by others with equally good results.

poorly nourished. It is doubtful if she will have more than one lamb any way. A ewe that will raise two good, strong lambs will not keep up any style, and is generally a poor show sheep. This tendency is perpetuated by the ram lambs of a flock along the same lines, so that "the finer you breed the less milk they give. Nursing quality is quite as important as form in a sheep, and we must try to select breeders, both male and female, on this principle.

The American Sheep Breeder recently gave a list of the "record" sales of pure bred sheep all over the world in 1896. Australia is far in the lead and Merinos are the crack breed for that colony. Tasmania has much the finest climate for wool. Hon. Jas. Gibson sold one ram, "President," for \$8,000 at Sydney public sales and got \$6,000 by private sale for "Nelson" at Melbourne. A Vermont Merino made \$3,500 and a ram lamb of the same breed, \$3,625, at Sydney. Of English breeds, Lincolns led with \$1,750 each for two rams and \$2,000 for one ewe. Shropshires made very good prices, the highest \$865. Border Leicesters reached \$1,050 for a Polwarth ram, the best English Leicester only making \$97. A Scotch

A man of Cabin Creek, Dorchester Co., Md., recently slaughtered a hog, believed to be the largest one in America of its age. Hung up the hog measured 9 feet 8½ inches, and weighed, when dressed, 947 pounds.

A writer in the Horseman has the following sensible advice to give relative to watering horses:—"The stomach of the horse is not a big thing at the best, and the stomach of a colt is relatively smaller than that of a mature animal, hence the necessity of greater care with the youngsters, and the noticeable desire of the latter to drink often and little at a time. No matter what sort of feed is given colts, they grow thirsty quickly, though, of course, if fed soft, moist feed, they do not become 'dry' so soon as if fed dry grain and hay alone, and to let them drink their fill while the food is still undigested, simply means the washing of the major part of the food beyond the digestive tract and its entire loss so far as the gaining of nourishment from it is concerned. Then we must not forget that the horse is a dainty animal and delights in cleanliness, wherefore he should not be forced to drink from dirty buckets, filthy troughs or slimy tanks."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

### SOAKING SEEDS.

J. R. asks about the good done by soaking seeds. All depends on the conditions. Sometimes it will do harm. Grain that has been a short time soaked in sea water, say in a wreck, has grown better than if sown dry out of a bag, for the salt draws moisture that the young plants will get the good of. If the seeds now occasionally soaked in warm water to hasten germination had a handful of salt thrown in the water it would be a considerable help. But if soaked too long and buried in cold or dry earth, the risk of loss is very great. If the land is very dry the sap will be drawn out of the seed, and it may die.

If the ground is cold and wet, harm will follow soaking. A few hours' soaking, when the soil is in ordinary condition, will do more good than harm. More time in water will not forward germination, and the resulting plants will be weaker than if dry seed had been used.

Seed to go into cold ground is best dry. It takes 45 deg. to start germination in grain, and dry seed will absorb moisture fast enough for any good it will get. In fifty hours clover seed will absorb more than its own weight of water, while wheat, barley and turnip seed will only take in half. The nourishment of the baby plant is started by the combination of air, heat and moisture, which sets up chemical changes in the seed. The embryo plant is fed on what is stored up in the kernel along with it. The starch is changed back into sugar and the gluten into fibre. On this food only is the plant fed till it gets its first green leaves above ground. As soon as the leaf gets a green color the roots can feed on what they find in the soil, and the leaves take in carbon from the air. When these points are understood, we can see why it is that steeping of any seed must, if done at all, be done in such a way as not to hurry germination too much, but give a little help when help is really needed.

### SWEET GRASS.

Sam. Watson, Sewell, wants to know how to kill sweet grass by summer fallowing. A good deal depends on the quantity and whether it is in patches or a solid lot. This is a good year in which to let it alone, for working on it in wet weather will do more to help than to kill it. It flourishes most on wet, low soil, and for

the same reason grain will have a less chance to smother it out. It does not spread far unless the roots are broken up by the harrow, and therefore when land is fallowed by repeated harrowing after one good plowing, such grass spots should be missed as much as possible. As has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns, it is easier to choke it down by plowing deep and good, then sowing with barley. A small spot of such roots, or say thistles, can be smothered by laying a few loads of dung on it, enough to cover it all, or a straw stack will do the same thing. For want of air to produce leaves, the roots must die. Some people will turn round, when advised to grow a crop of barley on such grasses as twitch and sweet grass, and say that barley does not pay as a crop, but the people who so talk are very short of weed experience. The price of the best crop of wheat ever grown will not half clean land once well saturated with foul seeds, and if we grudge to take the best plan, because it costs more work, or more careful planning, we should move out of the business.

It is most likely that a crop of Brome grass, sown on land saturated with sweet grass, will prove superior to any plan yet tried for getting the better of such rooty grasses. If the seed can be had, it could be tried yet, but the middle of May is the best time to sow any grass.

### WARTS ON STOCK.

D. McCuaig, Macdonald, writes: "I see by the last copy of The Farmer a 'Subscriber' asking for a cure for warts. I had a horse some years ago with his face and nose all covered with warts of all sizes. I rubbed them all over with pure hog's lard. In a short time they had all disappeared."

This is a very cheap and simple remedy, and everyone can give it a trial.

### TREE FAILURES.

Complaints have come in from more than one point that trees are doing very badly, and the question naturally comes up who is to blame? Some of the men who planted are capable enough, and the general dissatisfaction is perhaps as much the fault of the season as of the planters. Cold and hot winds, with frosts between, have spoiled or badly weakened planted trees, and maple seeds have either got frozen by too early sowing, or have stayed altogether underground to grow most likely in the fall or next year. Whoever is to blame, there are more failures this year than usual, and it is quite proper to blame the season for it.

How many a man has dated a new era in his life from the reading of a book.—Thoreau.

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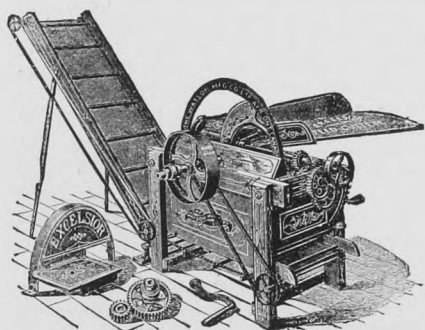
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## DAIRY.

## Home Butter Making.

By C. C. Macdonald, Dairy Commissioner.

## ARTICLE VI.

## GENERAL HINTS TO HOME BUTTER MAKERS.

1st. Make sure that every cow on the farm is paying her way and giving you a profit, instead of living on you at your expense. Remember, that it costs you \$30 per year to keep a cow, and if she is not giving you more than that in butter every year, she is running you into debt to just the extent of what she gives you less than \$30 worth. Weed out the poor ones and put them where nature intended them—on the butcher's block. Keep those that are profitable only; then feed them to do business.

2nd. Get a Babcock milk tester and test every cow thoroughly. No dairy farmer can afford to be without one. They will

gently at intervals while ripening, so that it will all ripen uniformly.

6th. Don't forget that the temperature of the cream at churning should be 58 degrees Fah. in summer and 60 to 62 degrees in winter. The best churning results will be had at these respective temperatures.

7th. Thoroughly scald the churn and all other utensils, and then thoroughly cool them before the cream is brought in contact with them. Always strain the cream into the churn through a perforated strainer.

8th. Don't churn the butter past the granular stage. Use every means to preserve the grain of the butter.

9th. Wash the butter just enough to get all the buttermilk out of it that is sufficient.

10th. Always salt the butter as soon as it has thoroughly drained after washing, and set it away in a cool place for at least four hours to allow the salt to thoroughly dissolve, after which work it just enough to make the color uniform. The best butter is made where the least working is done. Never use more than one ounce of salt per pound of butter, unless by special order from a customer. Study

Look well to the seams of the tinware that no filth collects there.

Scald the churn, butter-worker and all wooden utensils with boiling water before and after using them, and thoroughly cool them with cold water. Always use a brush to scrub them with.

Brush the cow's udder thoroughly before milking. Milk with clean, dry hands. Always wear clean clothing when milking. Ever remember that nothing can be pure and wholesome without cleanliness.

15th. Never allow anything to go half done. Anything in the dairy business, as in anything else that is worth doing, is worth doing well, for therein the profit lies.

(Concluded.)

## The Calving Season.

For cows that are kept for the double purpose of breeding and supplying the creameries in their season all experience goes to show that the early spring months are the most suitable for cows to come in. Dairy qualities are being more carefully cultivated and bred for, and this is likely to continue so long as the cream-



J. M. Lowndes, Photo, Calgary.

A. C. Fraser's Ranch, Elbow River, Southern Alberta.

reveal many things that he should know in connection with his business.

3rd. Get a cream separator of some kind and get all the fat out of the milk. Never lose sight of the fact that fat left in skim milk is too expensive a food for calves and pigs, and that you cannot afford to do business in that way. Butter fat is worth to you just what you can sell it for in the market, and if you are feeding it by leaving it in the skim milk, it is just the same as buying butter on the market and feeding it. No intelligent man would do that. So why do just as bad by leaving fat in the skim milk?

4th. Look well to temperatures in making butter at all times, from skimming the milk to the packing of the butter. Never attempt to work without a thermometer. This is very important.

5th. Be sure to ripen the cream properly. Don't mix any cream with that which is intended for churning to within at least 12 hours before churning. Don't forget that sweet and sour cream does not churn alike, and if mixed just at churning time the butter contained in the sweet cream would go out in the buttermilk when the sour cream portions would be finished churning. Don't fail to stir the cream

the requirements of your customers in this. Always use the best brand of salt.

11th. Give good weight in packing or printing. It is better to give a pound than to have a pound short.

12th. Always pack butter with a view to tidiness in the very highest degree. No matter what form of package is used, specially study the requirements of the markets for packages.

13th. Always market your butter regularly at current market prices. Give your customers pure, sweet, fresh butter, and your reputation as a good butter-maker will soon be established. When your butter is held until it is old and stale, it is not wanted, and your reputation suffers as well as your pocket.

14th. Practice cleanliness in every detail. Good butter cannot be made unless cleanliness is the watchword.

Rinse well every article of dairy utensils that comes in contact with milk or cream, with cold or tepid water first; then wash with as hot water as the hand can bear. Frequently use pearline or salt in washing them. And lastly, thoroughly scald with boiling water and place in the open air until required for use again.

ery system continues. But even for those who aim mainly at dairying there must be a special market for the winter make of butter, if cows are to be purposely brought in at any other than the natural season. Where steer-breeding has a good place in the programme, a cow coming in, say in early April, can be fed chop and bran a few weeks till the early grass is ready, and supply full milk a few weeks to bring on her calf to good purpose before he is turned on to warm, sweet separator milk, with a handful daily of linseed meal, or oat chop, to make up for the cream taken from him.

A cow brought in at this season does well on good sweet hay, with a little chop to help, till a grass bite comes. Then she makes her best of the natural pasture within reach, and if the owner is up to the mark as a dairy farmer, he will have an acre or two of something succulent to keep up the milk flow till the snow flies, when the bulk of her season's work will be finished, and she can be let down a little or kept on with more special feed for a few weeks more. How long into winter a cow can be kept milking in this country will depend not only on the feed supplied, but also a good deal on the

training she has had. Many cows now in use will, for the first few months after calving, go on in great shape, and, partly from habit, partly from lack of succulent feed, will shrink badly in the fall. The management of the heifer is a great element in the future milking career of the cow, and liberal feeding in her first season, so as to prolong the milk flow, is the prime condition to future success.

The number of farmers who now keep their calves in the house all summer is a noteworthy feature in this connection. Some do so because they have not a convenient paddock in which to pasture them, but many do so because they find it more convenient to feed good hay in the house and keep free of flies and bulldogs, which cause more loss of condition than the gain made on the grass. It really takes less trouble often to feed in the house than have calves running outside, and the calves grow well. If properly—that is liberally—wintered, they grow afterwards in a way that is well calculated to surprise the men who are glad to sell their yearlings at \$10. A grade steer will be shown at Winnipeg, 16 or 18 months old, worth \$50 as butcher meat and the men who sell 2-year-olds at \$15 should try and get a look at him.

### Feed for Dairy Cows.

The Ontario Agricultural College has just issued a bulletin dealing with this question. A year ago a committee of the Ontario Experimental Union was appointed to collect such information, and in reply to their circulars 170 returns were made, coming from 36 counties in Ontario. These showed an average of eight weeks that the cows were dry before calving, a few going twelve weeks. Dehorning was practiced by 68 out of the 170, nearly all well satisfied with the result. Very few dehorn their calves. The following are the plans taken:—

1st. When the calf is from four to six days old, the hair is clipped from around the horn, and some butter of antimony is rubbed on the budding horn, with a thin piece of wood. It is then rubbed over again with the same quantity of oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid). Less than a drop of each substance will do the work.

2nd. When the calf is three or four days old, the skin where the horn grows is scarified, and a little of Gillet's lye applied to the scar. In this connection it may be noted that caustic potash is frequently used instead of the substance mentioned above.

Enquiries were made about the feed given both in summer and winter, and 140 out of the 170 reported that they fed, especially in the fall, supplementary feed, such as green corn, oats and peas. In winter ensilage was a great standby with many, and some very high annual returns were got by dairymen who sold cream in the large cities. One man in Oxford Co. had Holsteins averaging 1,200 lbs.

Record—From 10,000 to 15,000 lbs. of milk per cow. Averaged \$71 per cow for 6½ months at cheese factory. Winter ration—8 lbs. oats, 2 lbs. bran, 40 lbs. ensilage, 10 lbs. straw, and 6 lbs. hay. Sometimes a little oil meal is fed, but meal ration never exceeds 10 lbs. Summer ration—Green rye, oats and peas, and millet, with pasture.

One of the lowest records was from a Stormont county dairyman, who averaged \$35 per cow from his Ayrshires, fed this ration: Winter, 2 lbs. oats, 2 lbs. peas, 2 lbs. shorts or bran, 2 lbs. oil meal, 12 lbs. clover hay, 1 peck of roots, with straw ad lib; summer, green oats and tares, with pasture. Average weight of his cows, 800 lbs.

More within the possibilities of a western farmer is this ration, fed in Bruce county to Ayrshire and Shorthorn grades. Average weight of cows, 1,000 lbs. Record, \$395 from 10 cows, for cheese and butter sold. Winter ration, 10 lbs. mixed oats and corn in proportion of 3 to 1, 10 lbs. chaff, 5 lbs. hay, 15 lbs. potatoes, with straw ad lib. Would rather feed oats and peas, in proportion of 3 to 2. Summer ration, 3 lbs. oat meal, green oats and peas, oats and tares, corn, and white turnips, with pasture.

Ensilage from Indian corn is the great standby of most of the men who have reported, and it is evidently growing in favor.

### The Milk Can.

At a convention in Minnesota, J. K. Bennett said, among other things:—In the care of cans, they are to be kept clean and free from rust. They should be washed as soon as possible after being used. Rinse first with cold water, then scrub thoroughly with a brush both inside and outside, using warm water—almost hot, or better, a good soap suds, use it often anyhow. Give particular attention to the seams and don't forget the outsides. You know the inside is often judged by the outside. Finish with scalding water. Turn your can upside down long enough only to allow them to drain; then leave them right side up, or on their sides in the fresh air, and you will have clean, sweet cans. It is a very common error to leave them over a stake, or on a board. This is a serious mistake, as invariably the cans will sour thereby. The hot air or steam rises and has no escape, consequently condenses in the cans and sours. Much milk otherwise well cared for is often tainted from no other reason. A rusty can should not be used, as it imparts a foreign flavor to milk.

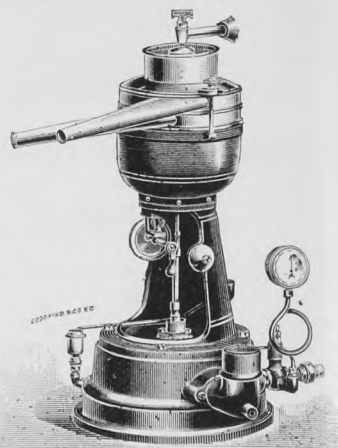
### What's in a Name.

Under this heading, Hoard's Dairyman gets off a rich column of comment on the British taste for "American" cheese. He says:—

We have clipped, and publish below, a couple of items from the Farming World of Edinburgh, which serve to show in what esteem American cheese, and American methods of cheese making are held across the water. Here is the first one:

#### Genuine Cheddar.

We heard a curious little story in this decayed village of Cheddar. It is said that early one morning, about four years ago, a "four-in-hand," loaded with editors, professors, champion cheese makers, "experts," and the like, from North Britain, drove into Cheddar and expressed an eager desire to obtain some specimens of "genuine Cheddar," and get away again. "Ah," said the man, heaving a long drawn sigh, which almost amounted to a groan, "I have often wondered how the chaps got on with their souvenirs." It was only natural to ask the cause of this sadness. "Ah, well," said he, "we all try to do the best we can for ourselves, and as I get more profit out of selling American cheese than by supplying Cheddar



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cheese, those tourists got Yankee samples."

Those "editors, professors, champion cheese makers, 'experts,' and the like," who got cheese made in the United States for "genuine Cheddar," were, without doubt, loud in its praise. Unquestionably, it was good cheese, and, quite as important, it was partaken of without any prejudice against it, but rather in expectation of its being first-class.

The second item is as follows:—

Cheese is cheese and not chalk, and there is a steady determination in many quarters to improve the make of cheese in the majority of Scotch dairies. The subject of the better production of this toothsome article of diet is so much the vogue, that it will be astonishing should merchants continue to have complaints to make similar to those with which we have been familiar in somewhat recent times. The Stewartry Association has

fessor, expert," or whatever he is, who edits Hoard, is not yet aware that Canada is as much America as that part of the same continent where they produce wooden nutmegs, filled cheese and similar Yankee notions. So the "American" editor, not the English grocer, goes on complacently to remark:—"Here we have the candid confession that the best makers follow the American methods."

Of course they do, but the methods and the men are both Canadian, as every Scottish dairyman knows. You are right, Brother Hoard, in advising, as you do, the butter and cheese makers on your side the fence to send no more filled cheese or oleo butter to England. But it will take a few years of honest work before you can acquire a character for "American" cheese, which Canada by skill and honesty has already won for her "Cheddars."

Train up a heifer in the way she should go, and when she becomes a cow she will not depart from it. Those are not the words of Solomon, but they are wisdom boiled down. With her first calf, the young cow should be kept in milk as long as possible, because that is what she is wanted to do all of her productive life. If she dries up early, the next year the habit will make an effort to repeat itself, and the next also, and also the next, and so on. By careful feeding and encouraging treatment persuade the inexperienced heifer to continue in milk as long as she will agree to, and the next season her previous record, until three or four weeks of drouth is all she will demand, and then you have a cow that will do you good, and not evil all the days of her life.

A bill was, in the end of May, introduced into parliament by Mr. Parmelee with the object of preventing speculation in cheese. The selling forward say of



J. M. Lowndes, Photo, Calgary.

Pincher Creek, Southern Alberta.

opened a dairy school at Craigley, under the very able management of Mr. James McAdam, and that, together with Mr. Campbell's scientific and laboratory work and Mr. Alex. Todd's itinerant instruction, ought to place farmers, in that quarter, in the very front as Cheddar cheese makers. It seems too absurd, however, in view of all that has come and gone, that the system under which cheese has been so much improved in former years, should be scouted by men professing to write in the dairy interest. The best makers have all, in one form or other, followed the American methods."

It is as plain as a pikestaff that the grocer who blamed the "Yankees" for knocking out the genuine old English Cheddar, did not know the improved article was made on that part of the American continent usually called Canada, and it is equally plain that the "editor, pro-

### Condensed Milk.

A factory for the production of condensed milk, under the management of Mr. Laborderie, has been started at St. Malo, on the Red River. The production of butter for export to China and Japan, a feature in Mr. Laborderie's former business, will still be carried on. Messrs. C. F. Rogers, of Detroit, Michigan, are supplying the plant, and will also hold shares in the company. Messrs. Bertrand and Guilbault are the principal promoters, and the milk supply will be liberal. We trust this venture will prove a success.

The expense of hauling cream from thinly settled districts is wiping out the profits of both patrons and creameries. More cows and more fit for the business are needed if dairying is to succeed in Manitoba.

July cheese in June is believed to injure the market, and the bill is meant to prohibit any one not the actual agent or owner of a factory from selling cheese not actually made. The bill will lie over this session, so as to give everyone interested an opportunity of discussing its provisions.

The Whitewood Herald boasts that the creamery there will be making half a ton of butter a day before the season goes much farther. More cream was on offer at some points than the collectors could take in. An extra assistant has been hired.

The greatest praise that can be given to the member of any association is in these terms: This is a man who always does what is required of him; and, always appears at the hour when he is expected to appear.—John Stuart Blackie.

## VETERINARY.

### The Horse's Foot.

*From an Address to the Farmers' Institutes  
by F. Torrance, B.A., D.V.S.*

The horse's foot is one of the marvels of nature, wonderful in its perfect performance of its various functions. Provided with a thick, horny covering, which protects the soft parts within from injury, yet possessing elasticity to lessen the effects of concussion, it enables the animal to gallop or trot at surprising speed, even over rough ground, without hurting in any way its delicate mechanism. We will examine first

#### THE HOOF.

This comprises several parts. The wall is the part extending from the coronet to the ground. It is thicker in front, where it is called the toe, than at the sides, called the quarters, and is inflected at the heels to form two sides of a V called the bars, which unite beneath the centre of the foot at the point of the frog, which fills up the space between them. The rest of the hoof is called the sole, the flat under surface of the foot. The wall and bars are composed of fibres of horny texture lying side by side and united with each other by a cement substance. Its composition may be roughly compared to a mass of bristles imbedded in glue. The other parts of the hoof are somewhat similar in structure, but the sole is more open and porous than the wall and scales off in thick flakes as it grows older, while the frog has its fibres interlaced in wavy lines, giving this part its characteristic elasticity.

The hoof grows from, and is secreted by the soft parts beneath. The wall, however, is chiefly formed by the coronary band which lies at its summit. This coronary band is really part of the skin which performs the function of producing this part of the hoof. Growth of hoof is taking place at all times, and varies in rapidity with many causes, such as the animal's health, the season of the year and the material he stands on. In the natural state the hoofs wear off by contact with the ground about as fast as they grow, but under the conditions in which our horses are kept this state of affairs is interfered with. Horses working on stony ground or on pavements wear their hoofs more rapidly than they can produce them, and would soon become footsore and useless unless protected by shoes. On the other hand, during our long winters, the feet of horses are very little exposed to wear, and frequently become unnaturally long. This is a point of practical importance to farmers.

Do not allow the feet of your colts to go untrimmed from one summer until the next, but have them levelled and the excessive growth removed at least twice during the winter. You will thus avoid "ringbones," or some other of the evil results of allowing the feet to grow unnaturally long.

The hoof encloses and protects the sensitive structures within, just as a man's boot protects his foot, but one that under natural conditions never wears out and never becomes too tight. Let us look at the way in which the hoof is united to the parts within. We notice inside the wall of the hoof a series of thin, horny plates lying side by side like the leaves of a book, and extending from top to bottom of the hoof. These are called the horny laminae in distinction from their counterpart the sensitive laminae. The latter are thin folds of the fleshy tissue which lie in between the horny laminae and are firmly united to them by little secondary ridges and furrows on their surface. There are

some 500 of these laminae in the circumference of the wall, and it is the close union of their surfaces which gives the hoof so firm a hold upon the foot that it is almost impossible to tear it off by force. Nearly the whole weight of the horse is carried upon these laminae, which, as it were, suspend the bones from inside the wall of the hoof, as if in a hammock.

The sensitive laminae are the seat of that most painful disease, laminitis, or "founder," and the great suffering endured by horses affected with this malady is owing to the fact that the inflamed laminae being enclosed on one side by the unyielding wall of the hoof and on the other by the equally rigid bones are unable to swell except by compressing the neighboring tissues, and consequently the sensitive nerves of the part are put on stretch.

The union of the laminae gives elasticity to the foot and prevents the jar of contact with the ground from being communicated directly to the bones, but there is also another provision against the same danger, the elastic structures at the base and back of the foot. These are the frog, resembling a cushion of India rubber, and the "fatty frog," which lies just above it. This is a mass of fat and elastic tissue filling up the back part of the foot and constituting what is called the plantar cushion. Its function is to give elasticity to this part of the foot, and thus protect the tissues from bruises. The frog is nature's buffer to prevent concussion, and at a rapid gait is the first part of the foot to touch the ground. One of the bad results of shoeing is that it raises the frog from the ground, and there is consequently more danger of bruising the foot or producing corns.

The deep structures of the foot are: 1st. The bones, three in number, which form the extremity of the limb. They are the coffin bone, the navicular bone, and the bone of the coronet. The first two of these are entirely concealed within the hoof, while the last is only partly within it. The coffin bone occupies the front and lower part of the hoof, and is somewhat similar to it in shape. It has two appendages which are of interest from the fact that they are the seat of the disease known as "sidebones." These appendages of the bone of the foot are two cartilages, one on each side, which spring from the heel of the bone and extend upward and backward to the part above the heel of the foot, where they may be felt beneath the skin like a piece of India rubber. Their object is to give additional elasticity to the heels of the foot. "Sidebone" is the vulgar name given to these structures when they have become ossified or turned into bone, as they are very apt to do in the heavy breeds of horses.

The navicular bone is of interest as the seat of paviular disease, a frequent cause of lameness in driving horses. This bone lies just behind the coffin bone in the centre of the foot, and is placed there as a pulley for the "flexor" tendon to pass over. Under the pressure and friction of this tendon during excessive roadwork, this bone sometimes becomes diseased and a very intractable lameness is the result. Of the other structures of the foot, the tendons which move it, the ligaments which unite the bones, the blood vessels which convey its nourishment, and the nerves which give it sensation, it is unnecessary to speak here, and in conclusion I will refer briefly to some practical points in connection with the treatment of punctured wounds of the foot. These are caused by stepping on something sharp and penetrating, usually a nail projecting through a board, but sometimes a piece of wood, or "snag." The severity of these wounds depends upon the part of the foot that is wounded, the depth of the wound and whether anything is left in it or not. The usual situation of these

wounds is towards the back of the foot, where the deep grooves in the frog and at each side of it serve to guide the penetrating object. Fortunately, the wounds of the frog are not, as a rule, as serious as those in other parts of the foot. At the centre of the foot a deep wound may penetrate the joint and ruin the horse, while in front it may injure the bone and be a long time in healing. The point I would like to impress upon you in connection with these wounds is this: Most of these wounds are followed by suppurative or the formation of pus, and, as the wound in the horny tissue is usually small it affords no way of exit for the pus. Unless the hoof is pared away from around the wound, the pus will separate the flesh from the hoof until it reaches the top of the hoof and breaks out there. This is attended with great pain and fever, and shows the importance of early attention to wounds of the feet. They should be well pared out, to give free exit to any pus or foreign substance, and then treated with antiseptic lotions, as you would treat a wound in any other situation.

### Answers to Questions.

*By an Experienced Veterinarian.*

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

#### CONTRACTED TENDONS.

"New Subscriber," Red Deer, Alberta, writes:—"I have a 1,400-lb. horse, ten years old, with very fine bone, and his front legs are getting weak, works hard and draws heavy loads. He seems to be losing the knee action, stubs his toes often, don't lift his feet and throw them out like he used to. I kept him hobbled for two season. I think it is the tendons that are affected. Please prescribe."

Answer—Clip off the hair over the back tendons from the knee to the fetlock and apply a blister composed as follows:—Cantharides, 2 drachms; lard, 1½ oz. This is to be well rubbed in by hand for ten minutes on each leg. Do not blister both legs the same day. After applying the blister tie the horse's head, so that he cannot get at the part with his mouth. Leave the blister on for twenty-four hours; then wash it off and grease the part. See that his feet are level, not too long at the heels. Do not work him for a week while blistering.

#### Elevator Building.

S. S. Colter will build an elevator with 20,000 bushels capacity at Virden on the site of the C. P. R. section house, which will be moved for his accommodation.

The Farmers' elevator at Glenboro has been sold to Mr. Campbell, Carman, for \$4,700. Mr. Cochrane, who bid \$4,000 for it, will now build a new one for himself. Smith & Co.'s elevator at the same place has been sold to the new Northwest Elevator Co. and will be enlarged to 30,000 bushels capacity.

The Dominion Elevator Co. will put up elevators at Whitewood and Wapella, two places that up to date have had no such convenience. Perhaps there may be opposition even in these places.



## AMONG THE FARMERS.

### Wheat and Weeds, Grains, Odds and Ends.

This is the season when the man who wants to keep a live hold on agricultural topics must be on the road every day. The man who reads the paper wants to see him and have a talk on the points in which he desires to compare his own experience with the teaching of the writer's. And whether the farmer agrees with the writer or not, the meeting is good for both. Any scheme that looks well enough on paper, but will be a poor thing in actual practice, must be at once dropped. Some other man who farms at a desk can show how, at a cost of \$20, an acre of crop worth \$10 can be grown is equally unsuited as a counsellor. To farm at paying prices is the problem to be grappled with, and if the counsel we give can not be made a commercial success, it is time to set us aside.

But, though quite prepared to hear the criticism of the men who try to work out my ideas in actual practice, I demur to blame for careless or ill-timed work on the part of my pupil. For example, I maintain that annual weeds, taken when in the seed leaf (that is, the two smooth leaves first formed on the baby plant) can be surely killed by a round of the harrow

fallen since, and, for lack of moisture, no seeds had germinated. I promised him a pretty big crop of pig weed next year, especially if the spring was early and cold. The good work produced lots of plant food, and the weeds got the biggest share of it. But I will be a very old man before that farmer is caught in the same way again. He can see a point and keep it in mind. He harrows every day after the plow to save all the moisture he can, thus providing as far as he can the means to germination and consequent destruction of those foul seeds.

A day or two ago I found his neighbor across the road plowing down a large break of wheat, just because pig weed was smothering the grain. That crop was valuable as a green manure. But he was doing nothing to work out the stock of old seeds embalmed on the same land perhaps many years back. Thunder showers may help to start some of them into growth. But not one will so start for ten that would have come had he harrowed twice the same day he plowed, so providing conditions that would force germination of his foul seeds. Every after round of the harrow, after a proper start, will kill one weed crop and start another. That man does not need a city farmer's advice, he don't.

No amount of harrowing will cause all the foul seeds to start growing in one year, but it will kill no end of them and prepare such a seed bed that the wheat

French weed grows an inch or two and lives on under the snow, to bloom in May and ripen early in June. If wheat is to follow, all this ground should be skimmed in some way before winter takes hold, and then harrowed. The harrow alone will not kill it, but should follow the cultivator on a dry, warm day. To harrow when wet is often worse than lying idle. I have been told of several failures in killing weeds by harrowing in the growing grain when the seeds show up. But in every case it turned out that the job was started too late, and after the permanent leaves were well established.

### GRASSES.

I have gone over a good few samples of late, and though the cold and hot winds alternating have been hard on all grass, still the bromus inermis keeps to the front. One field belonging to H. W. White, Carberry, showed the timothy apparently almost equal to the brome. But it turned out that the cattle were allowed a spring bite on this field, and were careful to stay off the other plot. On a rather poor pasture, sown three years ago with a mixture of timothy, brome and other seeds, all the plants left now are brome, and if the soil itself were good there are plants enough to make a full crop, though there could be little more than one pound of brome to the acre at the time of seeding. This on a poor soil says a good deal, and Mr. White is a firm believer in the merits of



J. M. Lowndes, Photo, Calgary.

Davisburg Sweepstakes Herd, Winners First Prize, Regina Fair, 1895.]

on any sunny day, without doing any harm, but rather some good, to the grain. But my pupil is busy and the field out of the way, and he starts the job a week or more too late. The harrowing so done promotes growth in both the good and the bad crop, and somehow my advice don't pan out satisfactory. No doctor can maintain his reputation if his prescriptions are carelessly carried out, and I must protest that unless my weed medicine is not administered at the best time, and in the best way, the blame of failure is not mine.

This has been the worst spring for annual weeds in wheat I have seen for years. They appear to stand more cold than wheat does. But the trouble in most such cases began last year. Let me give a sample. Ten years ago I visited a farm, where I have learned a good deal first and last, because its owner has a business head, and can often see as much with half an eye as some men can with two. He had just finished a beautiful break of fallow, and was ready for harvest. He heartily praised the job, but he had a difficulty. It was a bad case of pig weed the year before, therefore he fallowed. But scarcely a weed showed as the result of that harrowing, and he knew well that unless foul seeds are started to grow they are not killed by turning them over in dry mould. I asked when he started the harrowing. "After the whole block had been plowed." No rain had

will to a great extent choke down the rest.

I ran against a man who last year plowed three times to get rid of, I think, mustard. If land has got filled with such seeds, twenty plowings will not clean them out, and the plowman will get bankrupt working for nothing. Old buried seed takes a good deal to start it of both work and time, and I would rather harrow twice than plow again so far as results are concerned, while the cost is five times less. The best we can do in one year is to clean the surface layer of our soil, and, if possible, take two crops to pay for the work before turning up more seeds which have not time to get started. And two or three plowings means a seed bed far too loose for wheat.

The worst thing I see about those failures is that some of them were made on land that was last year fallowed for the express purpose of getting out the pig weed, and I wonder where by this sort of work the fight will end.

I meet with successes as well as deserved failures. One man with a free growth of mustard, mows the whole field and kills three-fourths of the seed without injuring the wheat. Another follows his binder with a disc harrow, and if there is any moisture below he manages to get a free growth of foul seeds almost before the grain is carried off. All annuals, except French weed and some less notable pests, are killed by winter's frost. The

brome. One of his fields shows a good deal of brome in the wheat, but a chance half crop of brome in the fall is not a serious drawback where cows and colts are kept.

On the Brandon farm one crop of the brome this year is worth more than three of timothy alongside. Native rye grass there beats the timothy a great way, but I want the cows to pass judgment on the palatability of it, even when it does well. But as it is it must be a rare case when timothy approaches rye grass in value. Several other grasses tried at Brandon may vary, as the season favors the later ripening varieties, but in open field, with no favor, the brome easily heads the procession. A big patch of it, which last year made a very heavy yield of seed at Brandon, is this year very thick in the bottom, much too thick except as pasture, and its seed yield will be moderate. This goes far to support what has been already said in this paper about the effect of thick or thin seeding on the crops that succeed the first one.

### FARM POINTERS.

I am told that my ancestors on the Scottish borders kept a good outlook for other people's cattle, which they "lifted" as often as they could get a suitable opportunity. In my own walks abroad I am fond of lifting ideas wherever I can find them. On a recent institute trip I picked up some things worth going over again.

At Emerson I heard of a farmer badly troubled with weeds as most riverside farmers are. He ran his disc harrow in harvest time close behind his binder, thus giving the seeds shed in summer time, such as stink weed, an early chance of germinating and getting killed off hand. In a dry fall germination is not readily started, but there is one point in this plan that few people see the full force of. One of the strongest possible objections to fall plowing is that it buries and embalms all the foul seeds grown that year, with a dead certainty that all of them will be very much alive next time the plow brings them to the surface. Never bury foul seeds if you can help it. Keep them on the top till you have done all you can to get them to germinate. Old buried seeds of this sort do not germinate so readily as seeds newly ripened, but ill-planned fallowing will prepare them to start very early when wheat is sown on the same ground.

Mr. Dan. Beveridge, at Little Stony Mountain, mentioned a very successful treatment of thistles. In fall, when the land was very dry and hot, he plowed five acres very deeply, going down to where the network of horizontal roots was easily seen. Many of these roots came to the surface, and the hot sun on the dry soil seemed to kill them out. Hardly a thistle has been seen on that patch since.

I find that the Mennonites, with that dogged persistence, which is a strong feature of their character, go out in whole families to pull the noxious weeds with which, till better advised, they allowed their farms to get infested. One or two farmers at Rosser have done good work on mustard in the same way, but I should like if I could get sheep to do it for me. It comes much handier to put it into mutton, and weed-pulling is, I know well, a stiffening job and poor pay.

#### BLUE STEM WHEAT.

This is a justly popular variety in the Northwestern States. The Red or Scotch Fyfe, as they call it over there, will in all favorable seasons grade as well as it does on the Canadian side. But the blue stem grows freely and grades No. 1 Northern, which ranks the commercial No. 1 hard of Duluth. It has a broader flag than Red Fyfe, and is the popular variety all across the centre and south of Dakota and Minnesota. Mr. Ruddick, of Brandon Hills, brought in a few bags some time ago and grows it to his own satisfaction. C. R. Stewart, Kemnay, is another grower of blue stem, and on his land, under precisely the same conditions as Fyfe, shows to much advantage. I shall be glad to hear from any reader who has tried it. Over the line No. 1 Northern at the elevator is worth within one cent of the price of No. 1 hard, and the difference in yield there makes blue stem a more profitable variety to grow than any other in sight.

#### SEPTIC ARTHRITIS.

I have heard a good deal about bad luck with foals this spring. Last year's oats were miserably lowered in quality by rust and the hay crop was also much poorer in nutritive value. Poorly nourished dams means a poor colt. A mare well fed and doing next to nothing also means low vitality in the colt. Food, good of its kind, and moderate exercise are the ideal conditions to hearty vitality in the colt, and if it is poor, and the dam has little milk to nurse it, as is reported, that colt must be a weakling or die outright, as some of them are reported. This year's grass is far more nourishing than that of last spring, which was spoiled by rain and over-rank growth.

But I also hear of serious loss through poisoning at the navel string (septic arthritis, as the vets. call it.) One very successful colt raiser has, I am told, lost half

his colts from this cause. It is a germ disease. Foul bedding is a fertile breeding ground of these germs, and, as has been already shown in our veterinary columns, the simplest and surest preventive is pure carbolic acid or tincture of iron applied to the navel cord after the colt has been dropped. This will not only dry up the cord, but kill any germs that may come in contact with it. On a clean pasture the mare may foal and no harm will come, because there are none of the bacilli of the disease there.

I found the other day a very well informed farmer, whose experience with this trouble should be interesting to others. He was aware of the risk of infection in his stables and turned his mares into a paddock outside. Some two years before a lot of hogs had been fed and wintered there, and he assumes that they must have left disease germs in the soil, from which the colts caught it. One of them died, the other by constant blistering as the poisonous matter gathered at the joints, he managed to save. Since then, knowing the risk, he cleaned out the loose box in his stable, and spread dry stove ashes before the mare used it. He also knew about the use of carbolic acid, but found at the last moment that he had none in the house. That colt, in spite of his disinfecting process, also died of blood poisoning, the germs of which he is confident were got in that loose box. If anyone can give further details of the like character, they should be instructive to all colt breeders. Owing perhaps very much to the moist, relaxing weather of late, mares have foaled a good way ahead of due time. One that lost her last year's colt by navel poisoning came home this year from pasture with a fairly healthy colt. No poisoning in the field.

R. W. M.

#### South Brandon Plowing Matches.

The two institutes here held plowing matches that created wide and well-merited interest. At Blyth there were in all 38 entries. In 16-inch plows, men's class, A. Elder was 1st, W. Charleston, 2nd, F. Baker 3d; in 14-inch, F. Hill 1, W. Elder 2, F. W. Doubt 3; for young men, Geo. Boles 1, Russell Train 2, G. Lang 3; boys' class, A. Train 1, J. J. Elder 2, S. W. Maher 3; gang plowing, W. Elder 1; D. Steele 2, H. E. Fisher 3; best kept team, J. Stott 1, T. Hill 2; T. Hill had sweepstakes. About 500 visitors were present, some of them from considerable distances.

At Wawanesa the plowing was done on the farm of Sam. Lyle; 500 visitors present. For 16-inch walking plow, 6 entries, A. F. Elder 1, J. Mayhew 2; G. Edwards 3; for 14-inch, 12 entries, J. Leitchman 1, W. Elder 2, T. Murphy 3; boys' class, R. Train 1, S. W. Maher 2; for 14-inch gang plow, W. Elder 1, J. M. Ross 2. A. F. Elder got sweepstakes for best plowing done.

Both these institutes deserve special credit for the efforts they are making to stir up greater interest in good plowing, and it is to be hoped that their great success and the popularity of their meetings will stir up other districts to make an effort in the same direction.

J. H. Ashdown invites his farmer friends to have a cup of tea and a snack of something dainty at his exhibit in the main building at the Winnipeg Industrial next week.

W. Stevens, Treherne, writes re a copy which went astray in the post: "Were the Nor'-West Farmer an ordinary publication, I would not have troubled you, but I am a great admirer of The Farmer, and in my opinion it is far ahead of any similar publication, so I felt I could not miss a number."

## The Veterinary Association of Manitoba

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 28 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60) the following persons ONLY are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for service rendered as such:

Atkinson, John C.	Winnipeg.
Alton, A. L.	McGregor.
Baker, G. P.	Binscarth.
Braund, F. J.	McGregor.
Coote, H. L.	Minnedosa.
Cox, S. A.	Brandon.
Dann, J.	Deloraine.
Dunbar, W. A.	Winnipeg.
Fisher, J. F.	Brandon.
Fowler, James.	Souris.
Hatton, J.	Alexander.
Hinman, W. J.	Winnipeg.
Hilliard, W. A.	Minnedosa.
Hilton, Geo.	Portage la Prairie.
Hopkins, A. G.	Neepawa.
Irwin, J. J.	Stonewall.
Little, C.	Winnipeg.
Little, M.	Pilot Mound.
Little, William.	Boisveavin.
Lipsett, R. C.	Carberry.
McFadden, D. H.	Emerson.
McGillivray, J.	Manitou.
McKenzie, G. A.	Deloraine.
McMillan, A.	Virden.
Monteith, R. E.	Killarney.
Murray, G. P.	Winnipeg.
Robinson, Peter E.	Emerson.
Rutherford, J. G.	Portage la Prairie.
Smith, H. D.	Winnipeg.
Spiers, John.	Virden.
Shoultz, W. A.	Gladstone.
Smith, W. H.	Carman.
Swenerton, W.	Portage la Prairie.
Thompson, S. J.	Carberry.
Torrance, F.	Winnipeg.
Taylor, W. R.	Portage la Prairie.
Walker, John St. Clair.	Sheppardville.
Whimster, Murdo.	Hamiota.
Williamson, Arthur E.	Morris.
Young, M.	Manitou.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable for prosecution

1612F

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## Winnipeg Industrial Fair.

This, the great farming holiday of the west, promises to be this year much more attractive than on any previous year. Farm life is apt to grow rather monotonous, and the directors of the Industrial are striving to combine to the greatest possible extent the attractions proper to an agricultural show, the stock and products of a wide range of new and rapidly expanding country, with sports and spectacular displays that will afford variety and amusement. Opinions may differ as to the proportion that business and sightseeing should bear to each other, but every care is taken that the fake element shall find no encouragement. With fine weather this year's fair should be such as will make it worth while coming a long way to see. Outside the farming interests, the great piece of the show will be the "Siege of Algiers," at which 300 military will take part, and magnificent fireworks will be displayed every night. Rope dancing, ladder climbing, Oriental juggling, trained dogs, and similar platform

this will be an opportunity of meeting never before offered. The directors are all tried men of affairs, and there can be little doubt that everything will be done to make the fair of 1897 a memorable event to all who can find time and means of taking in its many pleasant sights.

President John G. Barron will make a display worthy of his position. His stock bull has been here before; we all know him, and he is pretty certain to capture the special prize offered for a sire of beef steers. Half a dozen bulls of his get went west last spring to the Pearson ranche at Maple Creek, and are likely to make their mark in due time. Mr. Barron went east and selected some, both male and female, for his own use and some of his neighbors, but will not perhaps show more than one of these here. His standard stock, especially young females (the bulls are all sold) are good enough without having to go outside in search of prize winners.

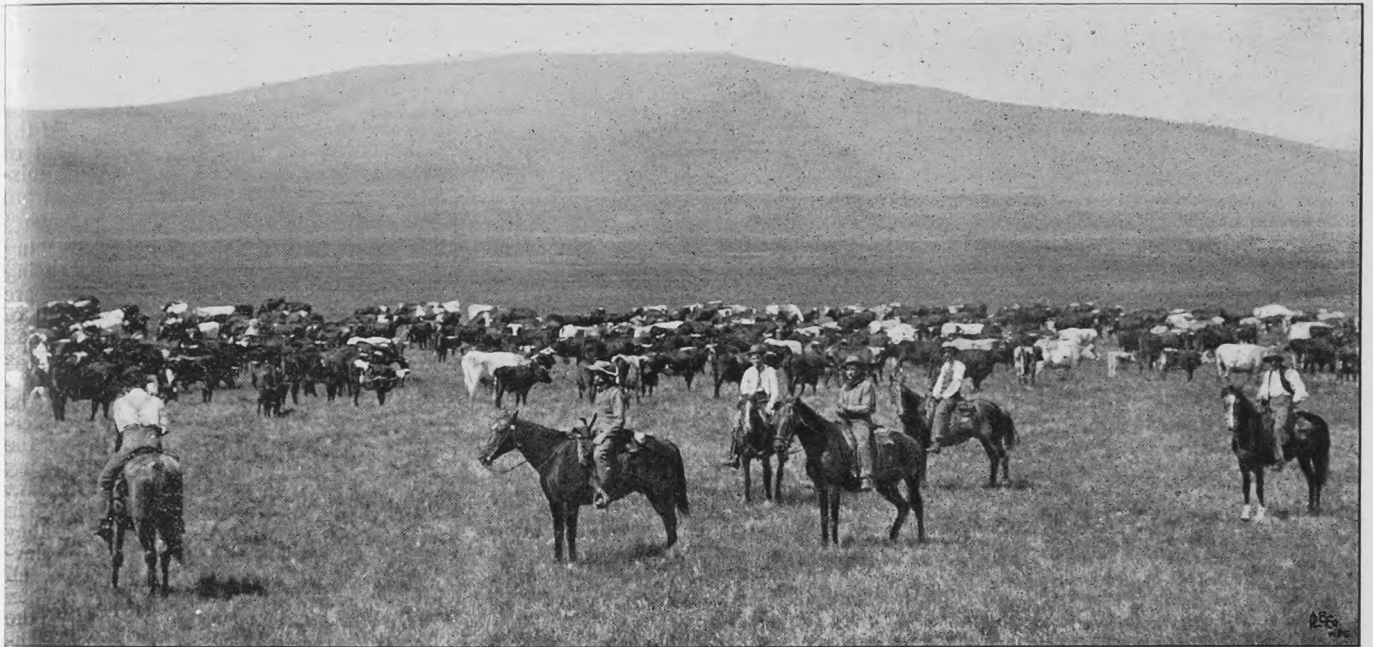
The clan Fraser will be strongest in beef cattle, both male and female. "Laurier" is about invincible and a grade yearling has perhaps no equal in the Dominion. Stock feeding has got down to a fine thing

Sons, J. Mitchell, Castleavery; J. Menzies, Shoal Lake; A. McNaughton, Roland; K. McIvor, Virden; A. Morrison, Carman; Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield; J. McKellar, Carman; P. Fargey, Manitou; F. W. Brown, Portage; Frasers, of Emerson, are entered, with more to hear from. In competition for bull best fit to get beef steers there are now 11 entries. The prizes for this breed are all good, and the honor of winning in such a field will be correspondingly great. Lister's entry was not in when we saw the lists, but he will be there.

In Polled-Angus only five entrants so far: A. Cumming, Rossburn; Purdy Bros., Moosomin; W. Clifford, Austin; F. J. Collyer, Moosomin, and J. Traquair, Welwyn.

Holsteins show as entrants Jas. Glenzie, R. McKeunzie, Jas. Herriot, Souris; J. T. Hutchinson, Hayfield; W. S. Swan, Austin; J. A. Fraser, Portage, Glennie and McKenzie being the heaviest exhibitors.

Jerseys will bring in Bray from Longburn, and another two from Portage, as well as an exhibitor from the east.



Steele & Co., Photo, Winnipeg.

"Cutting Out" on Round-up, High River, Southern Alberta.

attractions will be provided. Races, horse, bicycle and foot, will be another strong feature. The grand stand will now hold 5,000 spectators, and in front is standing room for some thousands more. Another new feature will be a "Societies Row," where space will be allotted to all fraternal orders that choose to put up a tent. The stock will be paraded on Wednesday and Friday nights, and from the entries already made, this should be better than ever as a display of choice live stock. Besides the ordinary excursions from both east and west, at low rates, there will be excursions at very low rates from Grand Forks and all intermediate points, on both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads.

Such an amount and variety of attractions will naturally make heavy demands on hotel space, and besides what city residents can do in the way of accommodating country friends a list will be made of all the available bedroom space, so as to meet as far as possible the requirements of every class of visitors. With favorable weather a bigger attendance than ever before may be confidently counted on, and for those Canadians who have friends in the Upper Red River Valley

at Lake Louise, and besides cattle they will show sheep, swine, and good horse flesh. Their grand young bull, shown as a yearling last year, has been set to run with the cows to keep him from getting too fat. He will be heard from later.

Premier Greenway will be on hand with a good exhibit of Shorthorns and Ayrshires, and will give competitors a close run for the premiership in these classes.

Jos. Lawrence has a heavy entry in females, some of them very familiar to old show goers and hard to beat in any country. His bull is less known, but he expects to beat the crowd.

Walter Lynch is always a welcome visitor to any show, and the patriarch of the Shorthorn interest in the west.

Andrew Graham is as good an all-round man as can be found in the west and seldom misses his mark in the Shorthorn ring.

Kenneth McIvor, W. Chalmers and the Chadbornes are all first honor men in the past, and will doubtless hold their own this year.

Shorthorns will be a show in themselves. Already Premier Greenway, J. G. Barron, Walter Lynch, Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Andrew Graham, R. D. Foley &

In Ayrshires, Premier Greenway will show his recent acquisitions; Steeles will, as usual, come on heavy, Jno. Lawrence, Morden; W. Cranston, Clearwater; Alf. Wright, Suthwyn.

The sweep for dairy breeds will draw heavy competition, ten entrants being already listed, while beef cows will include many more.

The competition in the beef classes will be a battle of giants, Kobold & Sons and Fraser & Sons being closely matched all along the line, and show cattle not to be surpassed in the Dominion for weight and finish.

Clydesdales will, of course, lead in the draft horse class, J. E. Smith leading with 16 entries. His list comprises a lot of promising stallions of different ages. John Ewen will come again with last year's champion. D. Ross, Cypress River; A. Cumming, Rossburn; W. Sproat, Virden; Jas. Hunter, Green Ridge; and W. Mustard, Birtle, will also show stallions.

In Shires there is a light entry so far. The Rathwell syndicate, J. A. S. McMillan, Brandon; W. James, Atwell; and Jas. Connor, Cypress River.

In agricultural horses, D. G. Wilson,

Assesippi, is as usual a heavy entrant, with J. E. Smith following.

J. W. Knittel, Boissevain, will, as usual, bring on his Knight of the Vale and other coachers, while standard bred horses will have a moderate exhibit, but the entries may fill up more this week.

Swine and sheep are receiving much more attention as time goes on, and there will be a wonderfully good display this year in a house built specially for their accommodation. The entrants are numerous now, with a good lot more to hear from.

The secretary's office is one of the very busiest places in Winnipeg, and as the catalogue is being made up, with entries rushing in by every mail we were not able to get so full particulars as would have been available a day later.

The Nor'-West Farmer will have a rent on the grounds, at which there will be a good supply of reading matter, guides, directories, etc., and invite all farmer friends to give us a call.

#### EXHIBITION JUDGES.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as judges at the Winnipeg Industrial.—

Horses—Standard breeds, roadsters and carriage, Dr. O'Neil, V. S., London, Ont.; hackneys, thoroughbreds, saddle horses and ponies, Hy. Wade, Toronto.

Cattle—Beef breeds, Jno. Isaacs, Markham; dairy breeds, Jas. G. Snell, Snellgrove; milk test, J. E. Munro, Neepawa.

Sheep and swine—A. Johnson, Greenwood.

Dairy produce—A. F. McLaren, M. P., Toronto.

Poultry—L. O. Jarvis, Guelph.

Grain and field grains—Messrs. D. Horn and S. Spink, Winnipeg.

Field roots—Messrs. A. Leith and F. Mackintosh, Winnipeg.

Plants and flowers—Prof. Baird and Mr. D. D. England, Winnipeg.

Stoves and ironware house furnishings—J. W. Esmonde, Ottawa.

#### Western Notes.

Sheep shearing has been finished this week on most ranches. This clip is reported extra good. The yield of lambs has been beyond the average. On the whole the prospects of the sheep rancher are decidedly on the look-up.

Cattle on the ranges are getting into splendid condition. Some trouble is experienced now with mosquitoes. They have been very bad for the past week, no doubt on account of the wet weather.

The prediction that the price of steers would go up this season is in a fair way of being fulfilled. Buyers are already offering \$38 for three-year-olds, and from \$42 to \$45 for good four-year-olds. This is a distinct advance over last year's prices, when \$38 was a good price for four-year-olds.

The Nor'-West Farmer for June contains an interesting illustrated contribution from Isaac Cowie, of Edmonton, giving a good description of Edmonton and Northern Alberta. The illustrations include several good ranching scenes in Edmonton district and a Horse Ranch picture at Innisfail; also drawings of Fur Traders examining furs; Washing Gold Operations on the Saskatchewan River, Threshing, etc. From an Alberta point of view the June number is the best yet published.—Alberta Tribune.

A Belmont correspondent says that William Spring, a farmer there, has some hundreds of apple trees three years old raised from seed. This is a very uncertain process, but we shall be glad to hear the results later on.

## POULTRY.

### Varieties of Fowls.

George E. Howard, secretary of the National Poultry and Pigeon Association, in "Farmers' Bulletin, No. 51—Standard Varieties of Chickens," says there are eighty-seven standard, and a large number of promiscuous varieties of chickens raised in this country. The standard varieties are divided into ten classes, as follows.—

1. American Class—Barred, Buff, Pea-combed, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; Silver, Golden, White, Buff and Black Wyandottes; Black, Mottled and White Javas; American Dominiques and Jersey Blues.

2. Asiatic Class—Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, White and Black Cochins; Black and White Langshans.

3. Mediterranean Class—Brown, Rose Comb Brown, White, Rose Comb White, Black, Dominique; Buff and Silver Duckwing Leghorns; Black and White Minorcas; Audalusians and Black Spanish.

4. Polish Class—White Crested Black, Golden, Silver, White, Bearded Golden, Bearded Silver, Bearded White and Buff Laced.

5. Hamburg Class—Golden Spangled, Silver Spangled, Golden Penciled, Silver Penciled; White and Black Hamburgs; Redcaps, Silver and Golden Compines.

6. French Class—Houdans, Crevecoeurs and LaFleche.

7. English Class—White, Silver Gray and Colored Dorkings.

8. Game and Game Bantam Class—Black-breasted Red, Brown Red, Golden Duckwing, Silver Duckwing, Red Pyle, White, Black and Birchen Games, and some varieties for Game Bantams; Cornish and White Indian Games; Malays and Black Sumatra Games.

9. Bantam Class (other than Game)—Golden and Silver Seabrights; White and Black Rose Comb; Booted White; Buff, Partridge, White and Black Cochins; Black Tailed, White and Black Japanese; White Crested and White Polish.

10. Miscellaneous Class—Russians, Silkies, Sultans, Frizzles and Rumples.

The above ten classes may be subdivided into four general classes as follows:—

1. The general purpose breeds—the American class.

2. The meat or table breeds—the Asiatic class.

3. The egg breeds—the Mediterranean class.

4. The ornamental breeds—the Polish, exhibition Games, miscellaneous and Bantam class.

Mr. Jarvis, of Guelph, Ont., will judge poultry at the Winnipeg Industrial this year.

In this issue we show a splendid engraving of the prize Plymouth Rocks, bred and owned by E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N.Y. Mr. Thompson is one of the foremost breeders of this class in America.

In a chicken-picking contest held at White Pigeon, Mich., one woman working alone beat two men working together, picking 103 fowls in the forenoon to the men's 101.

The poultry stock at the Winnipeg Industrial will be judged by comparison, as it is impossible to judge correctly at this season by scoring. The Farmer wishes it had been possible to judge by the latter, as then we would be in a position to compare the work of Mr. Jarvis with that of Mr. Butterfield, who is recognized as one of the best judges in America.

C. Midwinter, of 900 Buchanan street, Winnipeg, informs us that he has received very encouraging reports from parties purchasing eggs from his stock this year.

He has decided to make a "Jubilee cut" in prices for one month, and will supply settings at just half his usual charge. This is an excellent opportunity to purchase eggs from A1 stock at bed rock prices.

A skilled American breeder says:—"I do not believe in immature breeders. Hens are not in their prime until three or four years old, and chicks from hens are usually stronger than those from pullets. I doubt whether there is any difference between the number of eggs laid by hens and pullets under equal conditions. Hens are more liable to become overfat than pullets. I do not approve of crosses, hence suggest that a Brown Leghorn male, at least one year old, be used, as that breed equals any as egg-producers."

A hen is more productive in proportion to her size than any animal on the farm. The average well-fed hen will lay from 100 to 150 eggs in a year, each one of which will weigh 2 oz. or more, thus yielding in solid mattee nearly four times her own weight in twelve months. At the same rate of product, a cow would yield two tons of cheese or butter in the year; and this comparison shows conspicuously the relative superiority of the modest hen over the more valued cow. Moreover, in addition to her contribution of eggs, she will rear a brood of ten or twelve chicks, and care for them until they are able to look after themselves, while the cow yields but one duplicate of herself yearly. If the hen fails in doing this, it is for want of her owner's care, and from thorough mismanagement, which diverts success from her own well-meant and motherly care.

The Australian method of plucking fowls possesses the advantages of being rapid and easy. As soon as the birds are dead, plunge each in turn into a pail of boiling water, into which one and a half pints of cold water has been thrown (the object is just to scald them), taking care that the water reaches every part of the feathers. One minute's souising is generally sufficient; if kept in too long the skin is apt to discolor, and if not long enough the feathers will not easily draw. Every feather can now be stripped off in the easiest possible manner—in fact, they can almost be brushed off. The skin never tears, and the insects that infest all chickens will have disappeared. When clear, pump on the birds to rinse off the wet feathers that still adhere, wipe tenderly with a soft cloth, and hang up to dry with a cloth fastened loosely round. This is to keep them from the air, and preserve them white. By this means all the feather stumps are perfectly removed. Ducks cannot be treated in the same manner, as the oil in the feathers prevents the water from penetrating.

## OAK GROVE POULTRY YARDS ST. JOHNS, WINNIPEG, MAN.

For Jubilee Month, Prices cut in Half.



B.P. Rocks  
B. Minorcas  
Houdans  
Light Brahmas  
Red Caps  
S. L. Wyandottes  
M.B. Turkeys  
W.H. Turkeys  
\$1 for 9, \$1.75 for 18  
Toulouse Geese, \$1.25  
for 7, \$2.00 for 14.  
Emden Geese (no  
eggs for sale).  
Pekin Ducks  
Rouen Ducks  
75c. for 11, \$1.25 for 22.

Guineas, Pearl and White, \$1.00 for 13, or \$1.75 for 36. Cockerels for sale of the 6 varieties; also a few pairs of Toulouse Geese. Holder of Silver Cup for sweepstakes of Turkeys at Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1897, and other awards of high value.

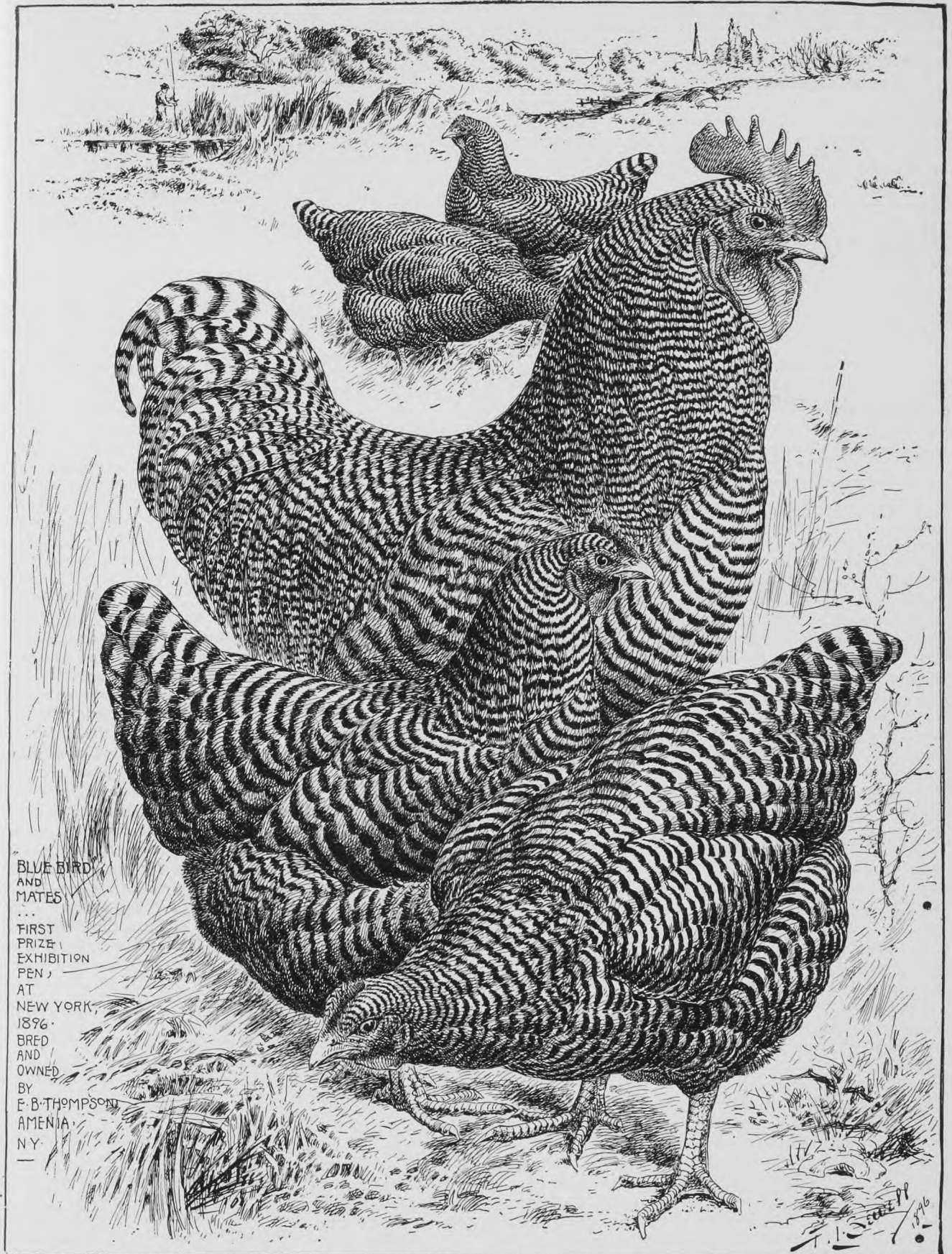
When corresponding please enclose stamp for reply. Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER,  
1893 900 Buchanan St., Winnipeg.



F. J. Clark, Secretary of Western Manitoba's big fair, to be held at Brandon on August 3, 4 and 5, writes as follows:—"From the manner in which entries are

ment manufacturers are making special exhibits of the latest improved machinery; new drills, new binders, new threshing engines, separators, etc. In dairy ma-

classes, will be great shows in themselves, as entries are coming in fast. Lovers of horticulture must not let this opportunity pass of visiting the magnificent exhibits



BLUE BIRD  
AND  
MATES  
...  
FIRST  
PRIZE  
EXHIBITION  
PEN,  
AT  
NEW YORK,  
1896.  
BRED  
AND  
OWNED  
BY  
E. B. THOMPSON,  
AMENIA,  
N.Y.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, property of E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N.Y.

being made for this big fair, there is no doubt but that there will be the greatest exhibit of live stock and agricultural products and machinery ever seen in Western Manitoba. All the principal imple-

clinery, Messrs. Lister & Co. are making a special grand display of churns, cream separators, etc., all running by steam. This exhibit will be in a separate building. The poultry classes, and also the dog

from all over Manitoba. The directors in charge are more than delighted at the distinct encouragement that is being shown by the number of entries being received for Western Manitoba's big fair."

# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,  
PROPRIETORS.CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SUBSCRIPTION to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain \$1.25 (5s. sterling). Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

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## LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg," and not to any individual by name.

WINNIPEG, JULY, 1897.

## ALL ROUND IMPROVEMENT.

All experience goes to show that improved stock is bound to retrograde, and as a rule very quickly, where the land on which it is raised and fed, and the men who handle it, are not improved in a corresponding degree. It is easier to keep up the quality of good stock on land of known good quality, and in a suitable climate, but climatic difficulties are a mere bagatelle to the man who is master of his business and determined to succeed. The man who breeds is of more consequence in the long run than the particular variety on which he expends his skill. We call the Polled-Angus a beef breed, but it was a cow of this breed that got to the top in the London Dairy Show of 1892. When J.J. Hill had hundreds of high bred cattle, including Jerseys and Shorthorns of every type, it was a Polled-Angus cow of the Earl of Airlie's strain that made the best record in the whole lot. Her heifers made as easy feeding beef stock as the best Cruickshank's Shorthorns, and at an earlier stage of dairying experience the Earl of Airlie challenged all England to compete with his black cows. Tomkins, the great Hereford breeder, boasted that he could have made them as noted for milk as for beef. A good man will make more improvement, and, of course, more money on good common stock than one with less skill and judgment will out of pure breds. Blood will tell or it would not be blood, but the feed is a big part of the breeding, and the man at the helm is quite as important as either when the results come to be reckoned up. Wait till brome grass has got in its work pushing out the coarse prairie grasses and the relation of cultivation to improved breeding will be understood in a way that few men now imagine.

## THE QUEEN AS FARMER.

In addition to other and more showy functions, Queen Victoria has always been a pretty extensive farmer, and her farms are all managed on plain business principles. When Prince Albert lived they had five farms near Windsor Castle, three of which the Queen still holds. One of them is the dairy farm in the great park, well worth going a long way to see. Jerseys and Shorthorn crosses are used here. At Balmoral the dairy cows are Ayrshires and the beef cattle Polled-Angus. The Queen's Shorthorns and Herefords are well known in the best English show rings. A very fine Clydesdale stud is also kept, headed by McQuhae, a son of McGregor. In 1889 and 1892 the Royal Clydesdales had championships at the Royal English shows. Fat sheep and cattle are also bred in large numbers. There is another fine farm at Osborne. Nearly all of her farms are managed by Scotchmen, picked for their practical farming experience. The Prince of Wales is also a keen farmer and show yard exhibitor. At one time her managers were in the habit of buying from farmers at shows good specimens of fat stock and bringing them on for higher honors, but when some competitors complained of this the practice was at once put a stop to, and only those bred on her own farms put in competition. A good story of this old time has recently been repeated. A dealer was commissioned to buy for the Royal farm some likely animals and soon found the right kind in the hands of a farmer near by. The farmer, knowing the quality of his stock, stood out for a stiff price, but on being assured they were for a widow with a large family he gave way. In due time the seller recognized the pick of his stock in the show ring, wearing the Queen's colors and prize tickets, honestly won by the widow's "beasties."

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY  
INSPECTION.

Within a short time of each other reports from the Dominion and Provincial veterinary inspectors have recently been issued. Only those who have come in contact with contagious diseases in stock and suffered serious loss from the consequences, can appreciate the importance of possessing the earliest and most reliable information on such diseases. Prompt action is always desirable, if well and skilfully done. But preventive measures are far more valuable than remedial, for one case detected in time may save from the consequences of unguarded contact a whole herd of more valuable animals than one by which the contagion was first started.

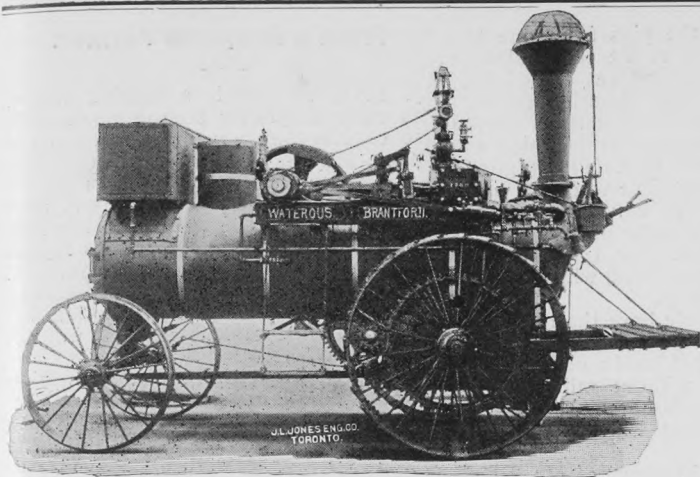
The only concern this paper has with the report of Dr. McEachran, chief veterinary inspector, "on cattle quarantine," is as it affects the stockmen of the west. This report, dated January 11, 1897, states that only one case of glanders is reported from Manitoba and half a dozen in the

Territories in 1896, which, according to this report, "is an indication of the rarity of the disease." Dr. Thompson, Provincial veterinarian, reports that in 1896 eighty horses were destroyed for glanders in Manitoba alone. This is a decidedly wide difference of authorities about simple matters of fact, which can be got at without the slightest difficulty. Tuberculosis is another and somewhat more obscure disease, about which much has been said the last year or two. Of this disease Dr. McEachran is able to report only 23 cases throughout the entire Dominion, none of them in Manitoba, and only three in the Territories. Dr. Thompson had not last year a great number of applications from farmers who wished to get their cattle tested as in the previous year, but still there have been one or two herds affected, and as an example we may mention four cows killed at Burnside only the other day. Dr. Hinman, by actual test, found hundreds in the herds of the Winnipeg dairymen alone, and though that would be no fair criterion for the province at large, yet the mere absence of information on this or any other matter, is a most absurd reason for assuming that the disease does not exist. Dr. McEachran's own words go to show that it is precisely on this know-nothing principle that his report is based. He says, "it may be true that to report may be the exception, yet the fact of so few cases being reported goes far to prove that it does not exist." If Dr. McEachran does not know what is matter of common knowledge to every veterinarian in Manitoba and the west, and is familiar more or less to every reader of a weekly newspaper, we naturally ask where does he hide himself from the knowledge? Only the other day the Ottawa correspondent of a Winnipeg paper wired that Dr. McEachran stated in evidence before the committee of agriculture "that he did not know of a single case of glanders in Canada." On the very same day two horses were shot for glanders in Winnipeg. A short time before several were shot at Regina, and half a dozen since at Neepawa, one of them about the rankest case of glanders ever seen here. Looking to the only too accurate reports issued by Provincial Veterinarian Thompson, it is evident that what the Dominion veterinarian does not know in regard to the very matters of all others about which he ought to be better informed than any other man, would make a rather lengthy report.

—Mr. George Freeman, of Elkhorn, voices the feelings of a good many other western men when he proposes to raise a modest monument in honor of the late Mr. Watson Crosby, M. P. P. A good man and true, he won the respect of men of all political parties, and it is a wholesome thing for any country to keep fresh the memory of such men as he.

—The paupers in Limerick workhouse gave a bright example of public spirit on Jubilee day. A scheming agent of the





The above illustration is an exact representation of our

## 18 H. P. WATEROUS TRACTION ENGINE, THE STRONGEST AND BEST TRACTION MADE.

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Australian meat importing companies made them a present of some Australian frozen mutton, but, like true patriots, they refused to eat it, and had to be feasted on something not so far fetched, and still live to do what they can to save their bleeding country.

—The recent death caused by foul air of three men in a new well at Regina is a powerful reminder of the risk, especially in old wells, of going down without first testing it with a lighted lantern. Being new, this well caused no suspicion, and it is evident that none of the parties understood the true state of the case, or the last two would never have gone down. Carbonic acid is heavier than common air, therefore settles at the bottom of wells, and is death to any animal that inhales it.

—American wool growers have of late been making loud cries against the importation of foreign wools. But they imported in 1890 less than 5,000,000 pounds of shoddy, much of it made from the rags cast off by European paupers. In 1896 their shoddy imports increased to nearly 19,000,000 pounds. Senator Sanford took great pains recently to enlighten a parliamentary committee about this American shoddy, but he quite neglected to assure them that no such rubbish enters the make-up of Canadian goods. Was it quite an oversight on his part? If Canadian manufacturers only want to keep out American rubbish, that they may get a larger market for trash of their own manufacture, where is the patriotism? And how much cotton do they work into their woollen fabrics?

—In last month's Farmer attention was drawn to the contrast between the agricultural achievements of the little province of Manitoba in contrast with the huge continent of Australia. The Queensland government has since issued a pamphlet, in which is noted the fact that in that

great colony, 1,300 miles long and 700 miles wide, there is a total area under cultivation of 300,000 acres and 10,000 more under seeded grasses. Our province of Manitoba, which would cover a very small piece of Queensland, has now nearly 2,000,000 acres under crop, with a considerable increase being made every year to the land under cultivation. It is hardly possible to pick out an elevator station in Manitoba, or even a good deal west of it, that does not export more wheat each year than the whole of Queensland grows. Our two-year-old district of Dauphin will beat it out of sight this year.

—Farming and politics make a very bad blend in everyday practice. Several of the very worst blunders in experiment station management down in the States took place because a man got a place there more because of his political complexion than for his farming aptitude and fitness as a teacher. The other day we passed a five-acre patch of the rankest thistles in a grain field. The next lot along was wonderfully clean. It turned out that the first man had been studying blue books and the other noxious weeds in the slack season last winter, with corresponding results. It is one of the best things that can be said of old John Carling that he picked his men for experiment station, not because they were good Tories, but because they knew their work and wanted always to learn more. Nobody has ventured to undo any part of his work along that line.

—The annual reports of the pure bred cattle breeders and of the sheep and swine breeders are now being issued. The cream of the papers have already appeared in The Farmer, and those who have missed them should apply to the Department of Agriculture for a copy of this bulletin. These societies are doing first-rate work on behalf of pure bred stock. They have done a great deal to help in the gratifying improvements in the terms for rail-

road transportation, and there is already a marked increase in the number of pure bred stock, principally through those improved facilities. They have also had great influence with the Exhibition directors in getting improved accommodation for all kinds of stock, and their representatives at the Exhibition Board have been second to none in the value and amount of the work done there. The new west owes a good deal more than it has any idea of to these associations and their directors. The Farmer has ever been forward to point out these obligations, and is confident that the two societies by their influence and teaching will do as good work for the whole stock breeding interests of the west in the future as they have done in the past. The harmonious way in which their operations have been carried on is one important element in their success.

### Agricultural Shows.

Manitou—July 15 and 16.  
Winnipeg—July 19 to 23.  
Portage la Prairie—July 26, 27, 28.  
Holland—July 28.  
Glenboro—July 29.  
Carberry—July 29, 30, 31.  
Brandon—Aug. 3, 4, 5.  
Virden—Aug. 6 and 7.  
Fort Qu'Appelle—Aug. 11.  
Kildonan and St. Paul's—Sept. 29, 30.  
Deloraine—Oct. 7 and 8.  
Wapella—Oct. 5.  
Russell—Oct. 6.  
Neepawa—Oct. 12 and 13.  
Souris—Oct. 13 and 14.

In a country like this, where sudden gusts of wind may come at any time, the slamming of heavy doors is a serious and sometimes a very dangerous matter. For all but the smallest doors a sliding arrangement by means of overhead rollers is the safest and best. There is seldom room for large doors to open inward, and even if they did the bad effects would not be obviated. For small places, doors cut in two at about half the height are very useful in summer especially, as they give the means of easy and efficient ventilation. If possible, there should be doors on both sides of a large building, so that if a gale blows on one side, the doors on the other side may be used.

### The Farrowing Sow.

C. H. Murphy is a very live Minnesota pig grower, who, within the last five years, has won 288 premiums, and even shipped pigs (Essex) to Europe as breeders, gives the following pointers on the management of the sow and pigs, and their value will be at once recognized by every practical breeder:—

When the time of farrowing arrives the sow is shut up a week before her time, so that she will get used to her quarters, and not have a disposition to break out when the critical time approaches. I always stay with the sow as soon as she gets sick and take care of her little ones. As soon as the first one approaches I let him lie for a few minutes, and then I rub off the naval cord with the thumb and forefinger. If the weather is cold, I have a few warm bricks in a basket with a little straw over the bricks and an old blanket with which to cover them. If it is an old sow, I take them all away until she is through, and then she is glad to see them all come back. If it is a young sow, I only bring back one at a time for fear of getting her afraid of them. If she does get afraid of them, it is useless to bother trying to get her to like them, for it is doubtful whether she will own the little things. She will be all right when she farrows the next time. I always furnish the sow with a good drink before she farrows; then she will lie more quiet after she is through, and her fever does not seem to get so high. She is always furnished with plenty of water afterwards for a couple of days. For the first two days she is only allowed a handful of ground oats or middlings at each meal for fear milk fever might set in and destroy the litter.

If the udder is swollen very hard, I wash it with warm water, and if that does not remove the swelling, I take elder berry blossoms, sweet cream and the roots of wild strawberries boiled together. That will bring the swelling down with a few applications. This is an excellent remedy for swollen udders in cows.

If some of the litter is inclined to fight with the others and bite their mouths so badly that they can't nurse, I take small nippers and extract the little side tusks, and then the fighting is over.

A great many people have the idea that if a sow comes in heat immediately after farrowing, whether or not she loses her litter, she will breed successfully and produce good results. No, that is a mistaken idea. It is only the heat of the fever caused by farrowing that gives the sow a desire to be bred, and not a regular heat for breeding. Oftentimes good sows are ruined by this injudicious practice.

My sows are never allowed their full meal until the litter is about a week old; then they can have a full allowance of ground oats, rye or bran and middlings, with a little oil-meal added to prevent the sow from getting costive, which is one of the evils that gives young pigs the white scours.

When weaning time comes—at about ten weeks—the sow is taken away from the litter and the little fellows have their own tramping grounds to themselves. They don't mind it half so much as if they were taken to a strange place and locked up and deprived of their mother and their freedom. The little fellows are allowed two full meals a day of ground oats, rye and field peas or bran and middlings, and a little oil-meal added. When they have their slop eaten up clean, they get some soaked corn and field peas. Peas are always soaked in cold water, and they get double their size. They make better hog feed than anything else, for they are easily digested; and hogs fed on peas in hot weather don't get overheated like pigs fed on corn. I have five pastures arranged

so that I can turn the pigs from one to the other each week to let the pastures grow up again. The pastures are of red and white clover and timothy mixed. When the peas are ripe I have a stack built close to the pasture from which to feed. This gives the little fellows good employment at harvest time when the pastures commence to dry up. I raise from twenty to twenty-five acres of peas a year for my pigs, and last year I had eighty acres of oats and peas mixed, which makes excellent food for hogs.

A great many people have the idea that pigs can not be raised successfully without milk. I raise over 200 head a year by this method of feeding without milk, and I have won the highest honors at the largest fairs in the Northwest with pigs of my own breeding.

Those who read the paper of Mr. Ellis' in the March Farmer will see that on several points his counsels are identical with those of Mr. Murphy.

On the same subject Prof. Shaw says:—As soon as the sow shows by her movements that she is about to farrow, the attendant should be on hand. It is well to visit the hog house late at night when the farrowing season is near, as farrowing oftener takes place at night than in the day, and this watchfulness is particularly necessary in cold weather. When the attendant is present it may mean the preservation of the lives of some of the litter that would otherwise be lost, and in some instances all of them. When the temperature is cold and cannot be made sufficiently warm for young pigs, it may be well to have a barrel or box at hand and to put warm clothes in it. As soon as a pig is born, it should be wiped dry and then put into this box or barrel. A thick cloth should be put over the same, and it may be an advantage to place a warm cloth occasionally over the young pigs, taking care not to smother them. It may be necessary sometimes to take the box, barrel or basket into the furnace room, or wherever there is artificial heat, to keep the pigs warm. But care should be taken to let them nurse the sow every little while, lest they suffer from hunger. If kept away from her too long at a time they may become weak, and the udder of the sow may become inflamed from the milk not being taken away often enough. Usually in 24 hours after birth they will be able to stay with the sow, unless the quarters are really cold.

One way to test the value of any particular cross in stock is to find how it is most commonly done by the class of men who know best the meaning of what they are doing. Judged by this test, the successful crosses at the last show of the Smithfield, London, club, make a heavy preponderance for the Shorthorn. Out of 56 head of cross-bred cattle, 21 head were Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus, 11 Shorthorn and Galloway, while 11 more are classed polled or black polled, presumably all belonging to these two breeds also. Of the 13 remaining, 4 were Galloway-Hereford, 3 Shorthorn-Herefords, 1 Shorthorn-Ayrshire, 1 Shorthorn-Devon, 1 Shorthorn-Kerry. Thus 49 out of 56 had Shorthorn blood, and 43 out of 49 were Aberdeen or Galloway, many of them the popular blue-gray cross. As a rule, the crosses are from cattle practically pure bred, but some are from grade females. The first cross there, as here, is the best, but in "grading up" there, as here, they follow straight lines and avoid mongrel crosses. It is hardly necessary to say that in this country the Shorthorn sire is the favorite, especially when stall-feeding is to take effect, but the Hereford sire still has supporters when grass is to be the sole feed.

### From a Neepawa Farmer.

J. B. Govenlock is a capable farmer, who owns a quarter section three miles east of Neepawa. He is not exactly a blower, but works along in a quiet way, and from such men good things can be learned, if only the interviewer can draw them out. The Neepawa Press has lately tried its hand on him, and thus reports one or two things it learned from him. The sowing of timothy on well-drained swamp is a new thing worth noting, but all swamp land, even if drained, will not suit timothy.

In reply to questions, Mr. G. said:—"I made a little experiment the past winter. I bought a few steers and fed them for beef and cleared \$8 each on them. That was better than sitting idle or selling hay or coarse grain at market prices. Then I have an ice house, where I keep butter, eggs, etc., fresh until the market suits to sell. When I come to town with a load of wood or grain in winter I take a load of ice home until I have enough to last the season."

"Have you made any other experiments?" was next asked.

"Nothing to speak of; except in tree planting. I gathered maple seeds and planted them three years ago, and the result you have seen in that row of young trees about six feet high. There is also a 10-acre marsh on my place, which I cleared up and sowed timothy on; the result is as fine a piece of meadow as can be seen anywhere."

In further conversation, Mr. Govenlock stated that he preferred farming 160 acres well to a greater quantity in an indifferent way. He relied mainly on wheat; but kept half a dozen cows, besides a few hogs and chickens, and just horses enough to do his work. Attention to these kept him occupied all the year round. He found that there were big profits in stock well cared for, and had great faith in roots as feed.

In reply to a query as to the outlook for the present season, Mr. Govenlock stated that roots would be poor, hay good, grain fair. The cold, dry spring had favored weeds at the expense of everything else.

### The Down Trodden Farmer.

A country exchange well says:—"A conversation overheard the other day in regard to the position of the farmer in this country was so different from the usual thing now-a-days that it was a surprise to find such opinions existed. The speaker, who, by the way, was a well-to-do farmer, did not agree with the idea so generally accepted that the farmer was at the mercy of everybody, and that everybody's hand was against him, but, on the contrary, that he was master of the situation, and his lot was cast in pleasanter places than the average of business and professional men. "Everything," he said, "that a farmer has to sell, he gets cash for. When he takes his grain to market he is not asked to wait one month, or three months, for his pay, and the same applies to everything produced on a farm. Even in case of failure the law exempts sufficient of his property to enable him to continue operations, no matter what amount he may be in debt. Is not this better than being forced to the wall by unpaid bills after years of hard work and worry in an effort to meet drafts for goods which were sold on time? I have tried both, and I would rather farm and get eight hours sleep at night." More was said in the same strain, but the ideas expressed in the foregoing are worthy of consideration. Have things not arrived at a stage where, instead of looking at the bright side of



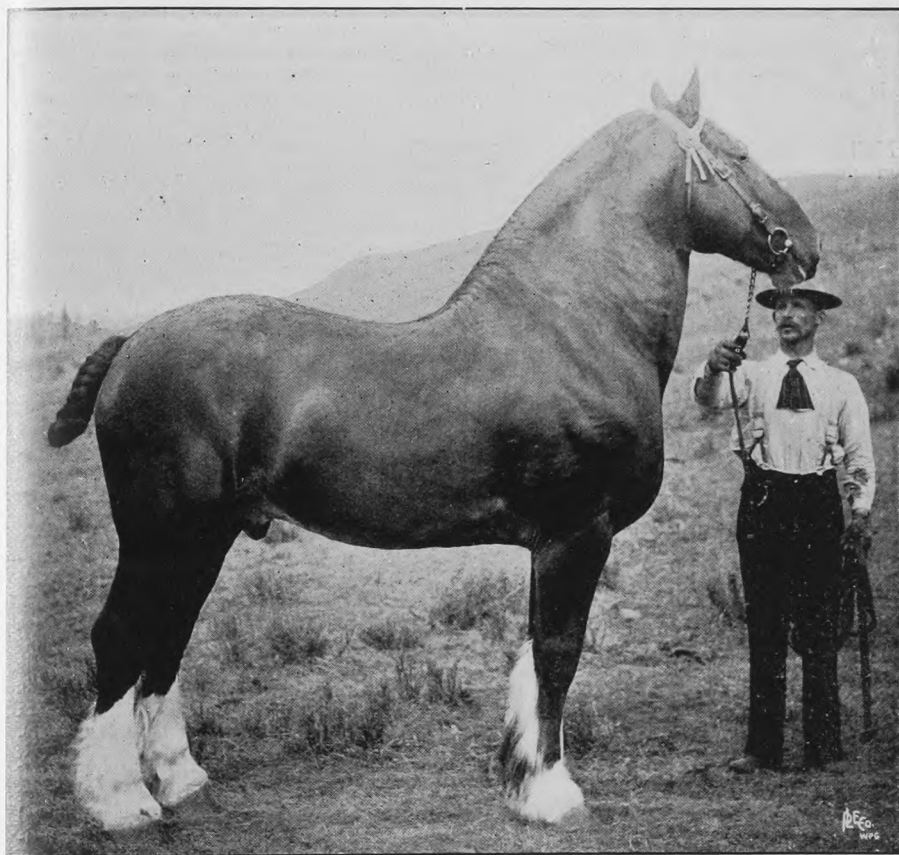
things, the farmer is inclined to spend more time recounting his wrongs, fancied and otherwise, and in borrowing trouble from the future. Farming, no doubt, has its drawbacks along with other means of making a living, and it requires energy and patient industry to make a success of it. But on the whole is not a larger percentage of farmers successful than is the case of almost any other calling? Investigation will prove this fact, we believe, and also that the farmer is fully as happy, if not happier, in the pursuit of his calling than those engaged otherwise. There is not the slightest objection to the farmers sticking up for themselves, but in seeking redress for grievances the fact that there are a great many things that even a Manitoba farmer has cause to be grateful for should not be lost sight of entirely. A glimpse at the favorable side of the situation occasionally will do much towards promoting contentment with cir-

derstorm be looked upon as of any great importance. It seems probable that the connection between the thunderstorm and the souring of milk is one of a different character. Bacteria certainly grow most rapidly in the warm, sultry conditions which usually precede a thunderstorm, and it frequently happens that thunderstorms and the souring occur together, not because the thunder has hastened the souring, but rather because the climatic conditions, which have brought the storm have at the same time been such as to cause unusually rapid bacteria growth. The fact has been verified by many experiments which have shown that without the presence of lactic organisms there can be no spontaneous souring of milk. Milk deprived of bacteria will certainly keep well during thunderstorms. Dairymen find no difficulty in keeping milk if it is cooled immediately after being drawn from the cow and is kept cool.

Its digestive system craved for bulk; it was poor, but not thin, and when killed there was no fat anywhere, while the muscles were hard to an extra degree.

Another fed seven months on an exclusive diet of skim-milk had occasionally a ravenous appetite. Sometimes it would hardly eat at all, and was only saved from dying by allowing it a little hay, when for the first time it began to ruminate. By going back to a general diet, more in accord with its constitutional requirements, it was practically brought back to a condition of health, in which it appeared to enjoy life as well as any other. Out of four cases no rumination was ever seen unless when hay or similar diet was given along with the concentrated feed, and the whole cases only went to confirm the principle that unless the food is in accord with the physiological requirements of the particular animal or species, an abnormal appetite may be developed in combination with very unsatisfactory nutrition, paralleling the dyspeptic condition in a human subject when tempted by appetising food to eat to excess. Suffering and impaired nutrition soon follow as a natural result, and the digestive apparatus can only be restored to wholesome conditions after considerable waste of time and food.

Some experiments along this line, as practiced at these stations, may appear to practical men as mere maggots, unworthy the attention of practical men. Such they undoubtedly are from one point of view, but such protracted exaggerations in feeding and management, with their inevitable results, only go to prove that the man who most carefully studies and tries to obey the laws of nature will be the most successful in the long run, whether as a feeder of animals or crops. One of the most persistent errors in the average farming mind is that roots are mostly water, and therefore poor and profitless feed. We cannot use them here with the same profit as in the old country, but as a mixture of food and medicine roots and flax are crops that any progressive farmer will try to raise to some extent every year. Experience proves this and chemistry does not disprove it, but the ignorant feeder and the skin-deep scientist are agreed. There is a deal to be learned on feeding that does not need such extreme cases as these station experiments to prove, but it is only when a grossly exaggerated sample of unwise feeding is held up that most people can see anything amiss. Every dietetic error in man or beast does mischief and brings loss, and we cannot begin too early to detect them in our own practice.



J. M. Lowndes, Photo, Calgary.

**Culzean (8560), Prize Clydesdale Stallion, property of R. G. Robinson, Elbow Park Ranch, Calgary, Alberta.**

Sire Lord Erskine, dam Jewel, by Prince of Wales.

cumstances, which, while in need of improvement, are such that no other country in the world affords equal opportunities of becoming independent."

### Effect of Thunderstorms.

The popular belief that thunderstorms will sour milk is so widespread that it would seem as if there must be some foundation for it. It has been asserted by many that the ozone produced in the air by electricity causes the milk to become sour. In experiments in which electric sparks were discharged over the surface of the milk, however, little or no effect has been produced upon it. The conclusion is that electricity is not of itself capable of souring milk or even of materially hastening the process. Nor can the ozone developed during the thun-

Milk submerged in cool water is not affected by thunderstorms.

### Perverved Feeding.

The agricultural director of the State Experimental Station of Illinois reports an investigation made by him, and started some years ago, as to the possibility of rearing cattle beasts without bulky food. Four calves were at different times started out with a ration of milk in the ordinary way, and then fed on what they could eat of mixed coarse grains, but without any bulky herbaceous feed. Shortly stated, the results were that they were practically starved, though at a few months old a daily consumption of more than half a bushel a day of ground chop, half corn, half oats, had been reached by each calf.

"'Tis only by pathways of dole and pain  
That men unto Heavenly rest attain."

—Cyclone cellar drill is the latest addition made to the public school education of Kansas. At Altavista and other schools in Central Kansas, a cyclone cave is to be built, and the teachers are to drill their pupils in the art of dodging cyclones when they happen to come along.

Weeds not only impoverish the soil, but they shade and occupy the ground to the detriment of other plants. Weeds are hardy plants, and in their struggle for existence, unless checked, force to the wall the more tender plants which it is man's province to grow and cultivate.

Agriculture is in a great measure founded on experience. It is therefore of consequence that every farmer should know what has been done and is being done by others engaged in the same occupation and that he should impart to others the fruits of his own experience and observations. It is only in this way that any man will attain eminence in his vocation.

## FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

### The June - July Meetings.

The series of institutes arranged for by the Department of Agriculture has been carried out with considerable variety as to the interest taken. There was a considerable infusion of new blood in the lecturing force, and the arrangements were made with a view to drawing a larger average attendance by sending three speakers instead of one or two, as formerly. The combinations were well made and well advertised, but the results were a very variable quantity. Such large towns as Carberry could not find an audience, while Oak Point wanted two meetings; Oak Lake, Neepawa, Brandon and Oak Point took first rank in the interest they showed, with Pipestone not behind.

Following is a short account of the institute meetings attended by Messrs. W. Wallace, of Niverville; H. L. Patmore, of Brandon, and C. C. Macdonald, of Winnipeg:—

The first place of meeting was at Killarney, on June 26. This institute has been really dead for two years. A small meeting of farmers was held; meeting advertised for 1 p. m., but it was 3 p. m. before anyone came, and then but thirteen people were present. Mr. Fletcher was chosen as chairman. Mr. Wallace was called upon and gave an interesting address on sheep raising. A question was asked Mr. Wallace if it would be desirable to breed a ewe lamb the first fall, so that they would have lambs at a year old. Mr. Wallace said he would not advise breeding too young; it would be better to let them get a little older. Another question was asked by a gentleman. "What was the cause of sheep contracting inflammation after lambing?" Mr. Wallace answered that it might be possible that the sheep got something to eat that did not agree with them. Frozen turnips were said to have been eaten, which the sheep had dug out of the ground. Mr. Patmore was next called upon, and gave an address on fruit growing and tree planting. A question was asked at the conclusion of the address, "What makes the best hedge to plant?" Mr. Patmore answered the best all round hedge was the Manitoba maple. Trees should be planted about 2½ ft. apart, and make two rows of them. For ornamental trees he advised planting the Russian poplar. Mr. Macdonald was the last speaker, who gave a lecture on the dairy cow and dairying in Manitoba. Mr. Macdonald strongly urged the farmers to organize another institute. Hon. F. M. Young suggested that they hold another meeting in a short time and form another institute. It was agreed to act upon Mr. Young's suggestion.

The next place of meeting was Boissevain. This institute was reported to have died two years ago, and is dead accordingly. The meetings were advertised by posters and in different issues of the local paper, and for all that the people complained that the meetings were not properly advertised. The necessity of a central organizer of the right stamp is more and more apparent. Eleven farmers were present, and the meeting was called to order at 3 p. m. At the conclusion of Mr. Wallace's address, a number of questions were asked and fully answered by Mr. Wallace. Mr. Patmore had to answer a number of questions also. Many farmers seem to be enthusiastic about tree planting. In answer to a question, Mr. Patmore said he would prefer planting trees in the spring than in the fall, as there

was usually more moisture in the soil in the spring time. The land should be manured and properly prepared for trees. For seed planting the best time to sow was about the 15th of May. Mr. Macdonald gave a short talk on dairying. He briefly told the farmers that the day was coming when they would be forced to go into mixed farming.

Deloraine—Meeting called to order at 3:10 p. m., John Fleming in the chair. The chairman regretted that a larger number was not present. It was a sad fact that farmers were somewhat indifferent to that which was for their own good. There were 15 people present. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Institute work here is at a very low ebb. The farmers of Deloraine district are not sheep farmers in the least degree. Tree planting gets some attention. Farmers are reported to have sold their young stock to the Americans. Cattle one and two years' old sold for \$8 and \$15 per head. Mr. Macdonald urged them to stay with mixed farming and build up their land.

Melita—This institute is still alive. Fifteen people were present. Meeting reported not well advertised. The secretaries of the institutes should be live men. Meeting called to order at 2:45 p. m., Mr. Thompson, president, in the chair. Mr. Wheeler was appointed secretary pro tem. Minutes of last meeting could not be read as the secretary was absent. A number of questions were asked Mr. Wallace and cheerfully answered. The secretary arrived at 4 p. m. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. A good discussion followed Mr. Patmore's address. Mr. Macdonald, being called upon, said he had very little to say, as he had got a hint indirectly that the Melita institute did not want to hear anything about dairying, and when his department knew the people's wishes, those wishes were respected. He said that in ten years' time, the farmers of Melita would want to know something about dairying. They would be glad to know something of it, as was the case with the people of every other agricultural country in the world. Excuses were often made that in this district there was no grass, and people did not like milking, but the time was not far distant when the farmers who were now offering these lame excuses would be glad to raise grass for dairying purposes, and they would be tickled to milk cows. Dairying would make the farmers fat, and when it made them fat it made them happy. Election of officers was the next order of business. President, John Williams; vice-president, Mr. Thompson; secretary-treasurer, A.D. Wheeler.

Hartney—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here, showing that the institute was fully alive. Numerous specimens of weeds were brought in, being the first that had been shown at any meeting, which was called to order at 2:30 p. m. A lively discussion followed each address. A business meeting was held after the addresses. The secy-treasurer's report showed that the membership of this institute was increasing steadily, and the interest taken in institute work was deepening. Just before the election of officers took place the members walked up to secretary's desk and paid their yearly dues of 50 cents each. The president, vice-president and sec.-treas. were elected for another year. The sum of \$10 was voted to the sec.-treas. for his able services in the past.

Pipestone—A rousing meeting was held here, the president, Mr. Lothian, in the

chair. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Mr. Wallace was called upon for his address. He fully pointed out that the farmers of Manitoba were taking the life out of the land by continued cropping without feeding back, and the time would come when the Manitoba farmers would have to farm differently, and make use of the manure that many of them were now burning. Mr. Wallace's address on sheep raising brought out a lively discussion. The members of this institute are very enthusiastic, and there is every prospect of this continuing to be a good institute. There are now 58 members. Mr. Milligan made a few remarks, giving his experience in sheep raising. He agreed with Mr. Wallace, and was very much pleased to have heard his lecture. After the discussion a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Wallace. Election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. Lothian; vice-president, Mr. Peter Milligan; sec.-treas., Mr. J. G. Rattray. The sec.-treasurer's report was read and showed that six meetings had been held since the institute was organized. The secretary's report was a very creditable one; very business like, and showed good work had been done. A very hearty vote of thanks was tendered the sec.-treas. for his able and efficient work. It was decided, by motion that this institute charter a train to go to Brandon, and hold a picnic at the Experimental Farm grounds on the 20th of July. Meeting adjourned until 8:30 p.m.

Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Rattray invited the institute members, also the speakers, to take tea on the grounds at Mrs. Crawford's residence. A sumptuous repast was supplied and everybody present did full justice to it, and thoroughly enjoyed the very pleasant hour on the grounds.

The night meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock. Many ladies were present to grace the meetings. A musical programme was provided, which was very enjoyable. Truly, the farmers of Pipestone are a happy people. Mr. Patmore's lecture brought out a very interesting discussion. Mr. Macdonald's address caused a good discussion, which indicated that the farmers were turning their attention dairywards. Instrumental music was very ably rendered by Mrs. R. Forkes; a Scotch song was well rendered by Mrs. A. Fairlie; a short address by Mr. R. Forkes; Mrs. J. G. Rattray's instrumental music brought a hearty encore. A short address by Mr. D. Forsyth; instrumental by Mr. B. Michall; a song, very beautifully sung, by Miss Wallace. The meeting closed by singing God Save the Queen.

Souris—A very small meeting was held here, 11 people being present, two of whom were members of the institute.

Woodlands—A large meeting was held here, with a very good attendance. A grand picnic was held for the occasion. An efficient brass band was in attendance. The meeting was addressed by Dr. F. Torrance and C. C. Macdonald. Dr. Torrance lectured on the ordinary ailments of the domestic animals and the proper mode of treatment, also the proper treatment of animals in health, such as feeding, watering and care. Mr. Macdonald addressed the meeting on dairying. The farmers of this part of Manitoba are stock raisers in every sense of the word. Both addresses brought out a lively discussion. A night meeting, social and dance was held at Lincoln's school house. The meeting was addressed by both the day speakers, after which the light fantastic toe was tipped until 4 a. m. the following day. Truly the farmers of this district fully enjoy life in Manitoba.



## GARDEN AND FORESTRY.

## Tree Planting.

*By H. L. Patmore, Brandon, read at July Institutes' Meeting.*

The subject which has been allotted to me at this gathering of your institute is one which I, as a tree man, find at the present time is engaging the attention of a large majority of the inhabitants of Manitoba. We have in this province, now got beyond the period of uncertainty as to its future, and are beginning to realize to a certainty that no matter whether we stay here or not, this province is bound to become the home and to furnish the means of livelihood of a large population. We have lived here many seasons now, and we know that although some are very trying, and that the climate has some disadvantages, still we are bound in all truth to admit that the province of Manitoba is a good one, in which any man with industry can obtain a good liveli-

stead, but are also of value to the whole district in which he is situated.

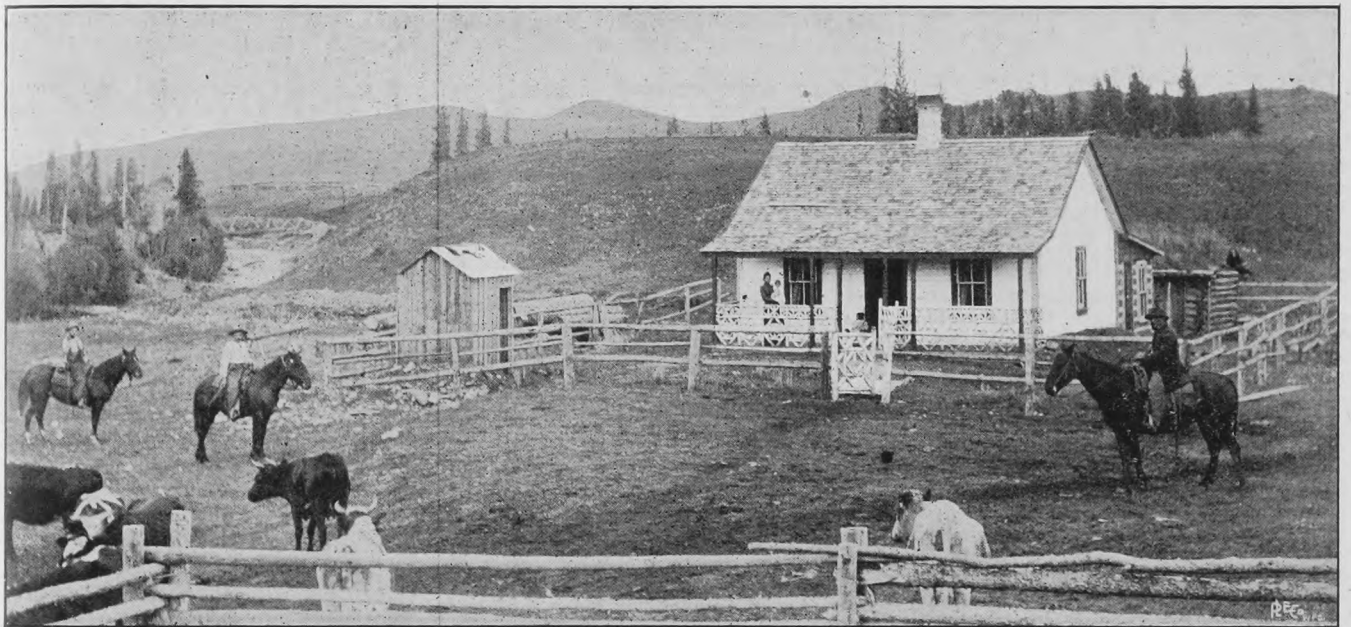
Most of us here in this province have lived in the older countries of the world, where we remember the homesteads planned and planted by our forefathers. Here we find ourselves in the positions our forefathers once were in; we are the founders of new homes and a new country, with this difference, they had the wilderness and bush to battle with, while we have the bare prairie.

We have the opportunity to make our home surroundings what we choose, and we should remember in making our homes we are also making the country. Most farmers in this province are the owners of the land they live on. Why should you not have as good an estate as those we remember in the older provinces and countries? You, perhaps, are advancing in years, but your descendants will live after you, and will reap the full benefit of what you do now.

Shade trees, hedges for shelter, and groves for timber and fuel can be cheaply, easily and quickly grown here, if rightly attempted, as can be seen in the success

a nuisance in the winter season by accumulating the snow in large drifts where it is not wanted, or if they were fruit bushes they find they cannot get any fruit, because the bushes have been planted just where the poultry can get at them, and Manitoba poultry are very partial to small fruits. These, and similar instances show the necessity of considering a good plan before you commence to plant. Another thing is, when you have decided upon your plan, do not keep it in your head, but draw it on a large piece of paper or cardboard and keep it in some place where you can have it to refer to at any time you need it. If you intended to build a large house, you would have your plans and specifications prepared, and work according to those plans. Don't you think it is just as important to have well-prepared plans for planting your homestead, for your planting will be something which will probably last long after the house has disappeared.

In planning our homes we all have different ideas, and a plan which would please one person would find no favor with his neighbor. Each one has memories of some home or spot he has seen which he



J. M. Lowndes, Photo, Calgary.

John Waer's Ranch, Sheep Creek, Alberta.

hood, and that, despite what some of us may consider to be disadvantages of the climate, we can live here the year round very pleasantly and very comfortably.

Having learned this much, farmers everywhere are now beginning to think how they can make their homes and surroundings more comfortable and more pleasant. There are a few here and there who, with commendable forethought and perseverance, and in some instances with better advantages than their neighbors, have already shown what can be done towards making an improved, pleasant and valuable farm homestead on the prairie. The result of their enterprise and labor has not only shown that it is possible to greatly improve the farm surroundings, but they have also shown that it is a very profitable way to expend labor, for no one will contradict me when I say that a farm homestead provided with hedges for shelter, and surrounded by growing trees and a good garden is of far more value than one with equally good buildings but bare surroundings. Apart from that, each homestead so improved is tending to increase the value of the whole district, so that improvements of this nature are not only of value to the owner of the home-

of those who have tried them in nearly every district of the province.

During this present summer there are many farmers preparing land around their buildings for planting with trees next spring, and there are a great many more who are thinking of doing so, but as yet are undecided how to plan out their grounds. It will be just as well, while still thinking, to take note of the successes and mistakes on places already planted, and to use a little thought to plan out at the start what you are going to do. Never mind if you intend to take ten years to do it, or if you intend to leave it to your children to do, make a plan of what you wish your place to become, and then set to work, little by little, and prepare to carry out that plan. I repeat little by little each year, because I do not think it is wise to attempt too much at a time; you are liable not to do it so well, and all seasons are not alike.

One of the mistakes so many have made in the past has been they have procured trees and bushes before they were ready for them, and have had to plant them in any piece of land that was available, often too near their dwellings. They now find that their trees or bushes are becoming

would like to copy, and it is just as well they differ, for if all planned alike we would soon weary of the sameness, but there are some things in planting we all need to consider, and with your permission I would like to mention some of these.

In considering how you will begin to plant your homestead you need to look a long way ahead. You have not only to think how your planting will look when completed, but you must consider what it will be in 10 or 20 years' time and what its effect will be on the surroundings.

Then, it is a mistake to cramp your planting. Don't take a little strip on one side of the house, and think that will be all the improvement you need to make. Take five or ten acres into your homesteading and plan to get good windbreaks all around it, and allow plenty of open space inside it for your home grounds, for your garden, fruit orchard, and for your buildings and stock yard. Don't think it will be wasted land, for it will be the best paying and most valuable ten acres on your farm in a very few years. Be always very careful in preparing your land for windbreak planting. Don't make a mistake and get them too close to your buildings.

## Watering Plants in Pots.

A gardening authority says :—The watering of plants is the most important operation connected with their culture in pots. Success depends more directly upon the skill to discern when to give and when to withhold water than upon the actual constituents of the soil. In close connection with this point in the management of plants is the subject of drainage. If that is not good and free there can be no healthy growth, chiefly because the water is detained in the soil, and by its presence contributes to produce an unwholesome condition of its soluble and gaseous constituents, and also renders the mineral parts close and obstructive to the action of air. When the water applied to plants in pots does not make its way quickly out of the latter by the usual opening in the bottoms, it may be suspected that all is not right with the drainage, and an examination should be made in order to ascertain what is wrong and how to put it right. If the water does not pass freely through neither can air, which is hardly a less essential agent in the process of elaborating the crude elements of plant food contained in the soil and preparing it for absorption by the roots.

The question is often put, "How often should I water my plants?" by those who have limited experience. No practical gardener can answer that question otherwise than by saying, "Water them only when they are dry." The atmosphere in which the plants grow, whether it be that of a room or a greenhouse, is subject to variations, particularly in respect of the amount of moisture it contains. This will vary from day to day, according to the temperature of the outer air, the amount of moisture diffused in it, and the direction and force of the wind. The heat of fires, or other warming apparatus in winter time will also influence the amount of moisture in the air, and limit or increase evaporation accordingly. It is in close observation of the effects of these influences on the plants that the only sure guide to a sound knowledge of their requirements in the matter of water can be found. Never adopt a routine method of watering at stated times and giving to every plant, either in the morning or the evening, less or more water, whether it be dry or moist at the roots, simply because the watering pot happens to be in hand. Plants should never be allowed to flag or become limp for want of water, but they should be allowed to become dry to a degree short of risk of injury from drought, and then be watered thoroughly, so that every particle of the soil in the pot may be moistened. Finely-rooted plants suffer most from either too little or too much water, and their requirements are not so easily ascertained at a glance as are those of grosser-rooted subjects. The comparative weight of the pots when wet or dry is a capital test of their condition as regards moisture. It is not necessary to weigh them in a balance, but if they are lifted in the hand daily the difference of their weight when wet or dry soon becomes apparent to the careful observer. But a rap on the side of the pot with the knuckles, which is the test usually employed by gardeners, is the most effectual means of ascertaining whether a plant is wet or dry. If dry, it will give a light, ringing sound; but if wet, it will be dull and heavy, and both extremes should be avoided as a permanent condition in the case of every plant.

All flimsy, shallow, and superficial work is, in fact, a lie, of which a man ought to be ashamed.—John Stuart Blackie.

## Insects on Window Plants.

Window plants are often crowded together so closely that they not only get too small a portion of sunlight, but also too little air, and nothing fosters insect pests more than lack of ventilation.

Perfect cleanliness is necessary to healthy plant life, and the home gardener should wash her plants at least once a week. Showering is ordinarily sufficient washing, but if the dust that rises constantly in living rooms still clings to the foliage, it should be gently sponged off with tepid water, leaf by leaf. When a plant becomes infested with any insect it should be isolated till it is once more clean. This will prevent every plant from being "alive," and make it easier to get rid of the enemy.

Having removed the plant from the others, try the gentle measures of washing or brushing off the insects with a sponge or wing. Do this for several days, catching the bugs in a paper as they fall, and burning them all up, and then dip the plant into warm water to kill the eggs. Before dipping the plant, water it well; then it can be turned upside down without spilling out the soil. This method will usually conquer the aphid or green fly, commonly called plant louse.

If there are many plants infested with the aphid, spread out newspapers on the floor or table of some convenient room, and, closing every door and window, put a shovelful of live coals in a flower pot saucer or old earthen dish and pour over the coals an ounce of refuse tobacco. Dampen the tobacco slightly and the smoke will be dense. Let the smoke rise for half an hour and then open the doors and windows and let it escape. Choose a bright, fair day, when the outer air will not chill the plants. The aphid is not killed by the smoke, but stupified, and falls down on the papers. Gather up the papers and brush off the top earth in each pot and burn the whole before the fresh air revives them.

Our butter making rivals in the States are sending trial shipments to Great Britain, Australia and Japan in pursuance of a scheme formulated by the new Secretary of Agriculture. They did not hit the bullseye with their very best, but got an order for all that the Iowa Experiment Station can make for English consumption. The Canadian method of square boxes and square 1-lb. blocks is getting fast into favor in Britain.

The American Senate has just put the finishing touches to the new tariff which professes to give the greatest possible benefit to the American farmer that restrictive legislation can confer on him, and will most likely become law at once. The schedule for cattle is as follows :—"If less than one year old, \$2 per head; all other cattle, if valued at not more than \$14 per head, \$3.50 a head; if valued at more than \$14 per head and not more than \$25 per head, 25 per cent. ad valorem; if valued at more than \$25 per head, 30 per cent. ad valorem." So far as Canadian interests are concerned this tariff will do us more good than harm. The sales already made of stockers to cross the line have done more harm than good to Canada. We need all the good stock we can raise to consume our own rough feed, and the American breeder of beef steers is welcome to all the protection he can get so far as we are concerned. On bread stuffs, the duty will be, wheat, 25c.; wheat flour, 25 per cent. ad valorem; barley, 30c. per 48 lbs.; oats, 15c.; barley, malt, 45c. per 34 lbs.; butter duty is 6c.; hay, \$4 per ton; eggs, 5c. per doz; cheese, 6c. per lb.

## A Good Way to Feed Calves.

One of the handiest devices we have ever seen for feeding calves was devised by an Iowa farmer several years ago. He fixed it against the fence in the pasture lot, but it can be just as easily placed in a barn or shed. The point was to arrange some method of feeding each calf separately, and keeping it separate for a half hour after drinking.

A series of narrow stalls were made with the heads against the fence, through which the calf thrust its head and drank from a pail cut in a hole in a plank. The stalls were narrow enough to prevent the calf from turning round. There were twenty calves and twenty stalls. At the rear end or entrance of the stalls hung a light door hanging vertically. There was one door to four stalls, made of light slats. When the doors were swung up horizontally, the calves walked under them into the stalls. When the doors dropped down, and hung vertically they closed the entrance to the stalls and thus held the calves in. Each door was raised or lowered from the front by a rope which passed over a small pulley set in a 2x4 scantling near the rear end of the center stall, and hence to the front of the stall. When the feeder started to pour the milk in the pails the doors were lowered and the stalls emptied thus preventing interference on the part of the hungry calves. When all was ready the feeder seized one of the ropes and raised the door to a level or horizontal position and let four calves into their stalls. Then the next four were admitted in like manner, until all were drinking.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Sergeant Brook, N. W. M. Police, has invented and patented an improvement on the neckyoke, which, if applied, will save drivers from a good few accidents. It is held in position on the tongue by a movable latch that only moves by means of a knob on the end of the pole.



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Winnipeg, Man.



### A Scotch Plowman's Pig.

A waggish Scotch farmer thus describes the career of the family pig of the Scotch "hind." "He begins his life, as a rule, in the company of from six to a dozen brothers and sisters, and a pesky lot they are. Often in five minutes after he makes his bow on the stage of an independent existence he begins to fulfil the duty nearest to hand, and that is to hunt for something to satisfy a most ravenous appetite, then pity the poor mother. As a rule, mother-pig is not blessed with much patience, but even if she had the stock of ten Jobs it would soon all be used up with the quarrelsome, unruly mob she generally manages to surround herself with. For the first few hours of their lives they seem to have all things in common, and the first teat they get hold of serves their purpose well enough, but very soon they make their selection, and after that never by any chance do they make a mistake, nor do they suffer another to touch it with impunity. Occasionally a youngster of more than ordinary low morals will try to sneak a wee drappie on the sly, but his evil intentions are nipped in the bud, and in the struggle for possession the bottle neck is in great danger of being broken off. Occasionally the poor mother has to settle the row by putting all the bottles away. She just simply turns herself over on her stomach, so that none of them can get anything until she chooses. The dangers that beset grumphy on the very threshold of his existence are very great, and the principal one is that of being smothered by his mother, especially during the first fortnight of his life. A mother-pig is just about the most senseless brute in creation in caring for her young. Barely do other animals hurt their young in any way, but the death-rate amongst young pigs through the mother lying on and smothering them is very great indeed. If the youngster escapes this danger, and his mother becomes thoroughly reconciled to the bother of her numerous family, he leads a jolly life for about six or eight weeks, and then he has to bid an eternal farewell to his mother and often to all his brothers and sisters as well. But, so far as any sorrow at parting from his brothers and sisters is concerned, no such feeling exists, further than loss of company. The affections of an average pig are non-existent when his stomach is concerned, and though he likes company his selfishness is so extreme that he would have no compunction in gobbling up every ounce of food obtainable, if that was possible, and not allow his brother a morsel, even though he was starving. At about six weeks, or a little over, he starts out into the wide world as an independent gentleman. Very often he and all his brothers and sisters are all purchased by some dealer and away he goes to market, getting the first and very often the last ride in his life. Arrived at the market, if he could only understand what was said he would be simply astounded to find what a marvellously important and beautiful creature he is. However, he soon has reason to know that his marvellous properties do not shield him from indignities, for as one and another would-be purchaser comes round he is yanked out by one hind leg and only allowed to touch the ground with his two fore feet, being held up by the one hind leg whilst his owner descants upon his many marvellous properties. By-and-bye a purchaser is found, or it may be two, for in so important a matter as the purchase of the family pig the wife often goes along with her husband. Well, the bargain is struck, the money paid, and then, in spite of his protests, he is very often plumped head foremost into a sack that his new

owner has brought for the purpose, and is ignominiously swung on the man's back, probably head downwards; but that is a small matter, and the man trudges off with his new possession. Arrived at his new house, nine times out of ten he is well treated. The greatest drawback to a perfectly happy existence, after his sense of loneliness has passed off, is the want of freedom, but even the confinement soon ceases to be irksome, owing to the extremely abundant rations supplied. The rations are simply regulated by his capacity for holding. His business henceforth is to be the savings bank for that family until he shall have attained such proportions that his presence is needed in the house in the shape of fitches and hams for the family use. However, before this tragic event takes place, he has a fair amount of piggish enjoyment, as for selfish reasons both man and wife study to make his life as happy as possible, as a contented, happy pig is a thriving pig. During the year or so of his existence he is a constant source of study and interest. Many's the interchange of visits between the different one-pig owners to compare notes. Piggy is sometimes the cause of absention from church on Sunday as that is about the most convenient day for a thorough inspection, and many a half-hour is spent by these enthusiasts in discussing the various points of beauty, standing all the time with their heads hanging over the wall of the sty, utterly oblivious of the odors that generally hang about such places. A pipe of tobacco is a decided acquisition under such circumstances. Time passes on and the fiat goes forth, grumphy must die. The day is fixed, the boiler is heated, the large salting tub is brought out from its hiding place, the village expert appears on the scene and with greater or less skill puts an end to grumphy's joys and sorrows. And now commences a time of feasting and kindly generosity. As there is abundance in the house, many of these hard-handed sons of toil, and their wives, make a practice of and delight in sending round a share of the good things to their neighbors, and thus in death as in life piggy is a giver of joy and a cementer of human friendships, and, perhaps, that is as much as some of us do. His influence, however, is not always of a strictly moral kind, as betting often goes on freely as to what his weight will be and many a pint of beer is lost and won over that part of the business. Useless, as it may seem, even though not an ounce of the pig is to be sold they are almost invariably weighed, as the owners would consider themselves defrauded of a legitimate pleasure for the next twelve months if they did not know the results of their labor. The operation of salting being performed, he still ministers to the comfort and pleasure of his possessors by both sight and taste. His component parts of fitch, ham, and chap-ham are hung up in the kitchen a sight for gods and men, to say nothing about the ladies, until he ends his days principally in rashes.

Gordon & Ironsides' shipments of beef cattle for the British markets are now in full swing. As we go to press a train of 24 cars is loading up at the C. P. R. yards in Winnipeg. The cattle are mostly 3-yr.-olds and Shorthorn grades. They are not so ripe in condition as will be the case a week or two later, but will make good summer beef. There is considerable range in the breeding, but one thing remains permanent. The best bred animals have made most weight for age and the best class of meat. Some of these are eastern stockers taken west to feed on the rich grasses of the foothills, and the majority are well graded up.

### A Cyclone in Ontario.

A genuine Dakota cyclone strayed down into Ontario the other day and made a sensation that few who saw it will ever forget. One observer was in his driving shed when the blast loomed up. He said it looked like a big black cylinder whirling around and around 200 feet in the air, and carrying fences and barns. At times it seemed to have a back action, and materials it lifted would be thrown back of the spot where they originally stood. The cloud was from 40 to 50 rods wide. "I never saw anything like it before, and I never want to see anything like it again," said he. The cylinder, he said, seemed to be wider at the top—funnel-shaped, as cyclones usually are. Fortunately this terrible visitant did not travel far, but it managed in a few minutes to wreck barns, orchards and big forest trees to the value of \$15,000, one man losing \$4,000 worth. The principal damage was in Westminster township, near London, but Southwold, Elgin Co., was also visited, wrecking a dwelling house and several barns. No lives were lost, but some very narrow escapes were made, two ladies being very seriously injured.

C. R. Walker, an Illinois farmer, gives the following suggestion for the treatment of a hard-milking cow:—"Take a chicken feather—from the wing is the best—insert it in the teat, working it gently round and round until it has passed upward an inch or more; then draw it out and proceed with the milking; this do for a week or more and the cure will be permanent. Do not trim or cut the feather in any way, as the sharp edges will hurt the cow."

A recent issue of the Southern Reporter, Selkirk, Scotland, gives a striking example of the possibilities of modern woolen manufacturing. On the farm of Philiphaugh (where some twenty years ago Dr. Rutherford, M. P., was a husky pupil) two sheep were shorn at 6 in the morning, and from the wool a finished suit of clothes was turned out in 7 hours and 55 minutes. The wool was scoured, dyed, carded and spun at Messrs. Brown, Allan & Co.'s in 2 hours and 20 minutes; the warping, weaving, milling and finishing occupied 3 hours and 15 minutes at Messrs. Sim & Co.'s, while the making up took 2 hours and 20 minutes. The finished suit was worn the same day at 2 p. m. The fine border towns of Hawick, Selkirk, Galashiels, Peebles and Jedburgh manufacture only pure woolen goods and from high grade wool. No hand-made goods are made from their output. Sixty years ago in the same district a suit was made by the then best known methods in 16 hours.

Count Lavender, the famous Scotch Shorthorn show bull, owned by J. Deane Willis, Bapton Manor, Eng., has just died of accidental injuries to his hind legs. He was calved in March, 1889, and was bred by Mr. Duthie, Collynie. The heavy strain of appearing in show condition annually since he was a yearling, and of numerous service at the herd, was only what an animal of more than ordinary strength of constitution could stand. Count Lavender had a most successful career in the showyard, winning 68 first prizes and championships. His sire was the Sittyton Nonpareil bull Norseman, and his dam Sweet Lavender, which was a deep-milking cow. Count Lavender's stock have also been most successful in the showyards. A bull got by him was male champion Shorthorn at the Royal Show in 1894, and a heifer by him female champion Shorthorn in 1895; while he was the sire of all the first prize females at the Royal Counties Show two years in succession.

## FIELD.

## The Potato Crop.

This crop appears rather capricious. Last year the man who put his whole crop in with a hoe had the best show. Seed deeply planted got drowned. This year it is all the other way. What was put in shallow got dried out, and many of the plants that did come spindled up and died of foot rot. In potatoes, as in everything else, no cast iron rule will work, but the main thing is to begin the year before, plowing very deep in the fall and putting in a good dose of manure, with as little of it showing above ground as possible. The seed should be the best and not the culls. For early planting whole potatoes the size of hen's eggs are safest, whether the season be wet or dry. On all lands naturally on the dry side planting on the flat every third furrow and 4 to 5 inches deep will ensure the best results. Too many farmers drop their seed on the solid bottom—a huge mistake. There should be two or more inches of mould underneath the seed, the mellow the better. For annual weeds, harrow as soon as planted, repeating the dose as often as the sprouts show. Kick off the surface, and if there are white shoots coming on with the shells of the seeds on top, that is the time to do it. Even if there are shoots of potatoes above ground, harrow the same. In that way all weeds except thistles can be killed to a wonderful extent, and scraping between the rows, along with a little hand hoeing, will clean the ground to a wonderful extent. After that a very moderate setting up of the drills will suffice to prevent green potatoes forming, but if the season looks to be dry there should be no drilling up at all from first to last.

## Hay Making.

The cheapest of all feeds, summer and winter, is the herbage of our prairies, and cultivated grasses in such cases as experience has shown that it is profitable to use them. But every day observation shows that either through carelessness or ignorance, sometime from both in combination, our hay crop is often so badly cured that it has lost half its feeding value before it comes to be used. The experience of the best men, backed by careful test, as well as by scientific demonstration, makes it plain that to cut at the wrong time or cure in the wrong way means a loss exactly proportioned to the deviations we make from the right time and way.

Native herbage, of which so large a proportion of the hay on lowlying lands is made is not so liable to be injured by a few days delay in the time at which it is cut, but to go on cutting, as some do, for three months in a season, if the crop lasts so long, means in effect that one-half the crop is of less feed value than good oat straw. Indeed, if that oat crop were stacked, as is done in the old country, till the feed is wanted, the straw would be the better feed of the two.

To cure within a few days after full bloom is the ideal period in grass growth for getting the best all-round value out of any hay crop, natural or seeded, and if young stock or dairy cows are to eat it, there will be most profit in cutting still earlier. All plants of this character have their sweet stage, then starch is formed out of the sugar, and if a further stage of

ripeness is reached most of the feed value has concentrated in the seed and the straw is more and more woody and indigestible in proportion to its age when cut. Some varieties of grass, especially if native to the Northwest, rush much faster through the various stages than do grasses from countries with a longer summer, and this is a special reason why at this season special attention should be given to the question of hay curing. Grasses bearing small quantities of seed may be less carefully watched, but the principle referred to affects even these more than we think.

So much for the right time; now for the right way. To cut any hay wet is a great mistake, and if soft in fibre, as wet land hay always is, the harm done by cutting damp is still greater. Even in dry weather there is no profit in cutting before the dew is off. Better stay in the house and cut later in the evening. Over-ripe hay, dry cut, is easier handled than if it were cut greener. Cut one day, rake into winrows and stack the next, or at latest the next after that, is the way most of such hay is cured. To put up in cocks, built so as to turn a chance shower, means earlier cutting and better curing, but it also means more work, and the easy way is preferred. If a few showery days come the cut hay lies bleaching in the sun and the rain, and it is very hard to decide whether sun or rain does most harm. The succulence and fine aroma supplied by nature are more than half lost, and the beast only eats such stuff because there is no choice between that and starvation. "It fills up," and that is nearly all that can be said for most of the hay so handled. Half of it is trampled under foot, and the owner has the idea that what of it is eaten must be good enough feed. We say "bad's the best." One-half the quantity well and quickly cured would be more satisfying to the animal and go quite as far. Mere bulk will never compensate for lack of quality, as the actions of every beast will testify.

The relative value of seeded grasses is a question well worth looking into. Red top on rather moist land gives a good yield, and is well liked by stock. Timothy cut in bloom is very dusty, but that is not at all harmful. Both timothy and native rye grass are very palatable if cut green, and not difficult to cure. But the testimony of men who have fed all sorts is very strongly in favor of Brome grass. Its wealth of leafage makes it a good hay crop, and horses prefer it to timothy. More extensive use will furnish fuller information, but so far the testimony is in favor of Brome, even when it has stood long enough to mature its seed before being cut.

From Jamestown, N. D., the manager of a farm, who sowed 15 acres of Brome grass in 1895 and 15 more in 1896, sends the Dakota Farmer an account of his work and results. Only a few plants of the first sowing showed, and but for a lucky accident it would have been plowed up. Next summer both sowings showed very much alike. The seed of 1895 had been put in with a nurse crop of barley, which evidently swallowed up all the moisture and kept it from germinating. Seedsmen there recommend 40 lbs., and he thinks 30 enough. If good, he would get a stand from ten. He has the same story to tell of its qualities as we get at home. It starts a fortnight earlier in spring, is green in fall, and cattle from long distances find their way to it, and give great trouble keeping them away. He expects this new grass to make a great figure in the future of North Dakota farming.

## Free to Every Man

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT FOR WEAKNESS OF MEN.

WHICH CURED HIM AFTER EVERYTHING ELSE FAILED.

Painful diseases are bad enough, but when a man is slowly wasting away with nervous weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of sexual weakness until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that not only completely restored the general health, but enlarged his weak, emaciated parts to natural size and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every weakened man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 2047, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a plain sealed envelope. 1883



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## The Dissolving Power of Roots.

By H. E. Stockbridge.

That all cultivated plants take their food only in the form of solution, and this almost exclusively directly from the soil by means of their roots, are facts generally recognized. The methods by which the result is accomplished are, however, comparatively unknown, yet their practical bearing on the problem of plant nutrition and food supply is of vital significance.

Water passes through the soil, taking but little soil-matter with it in solution, showing that the plant food constituents are comparatively insoluble in water. Much of the material added to soils as sources of fertility is likewise only partly

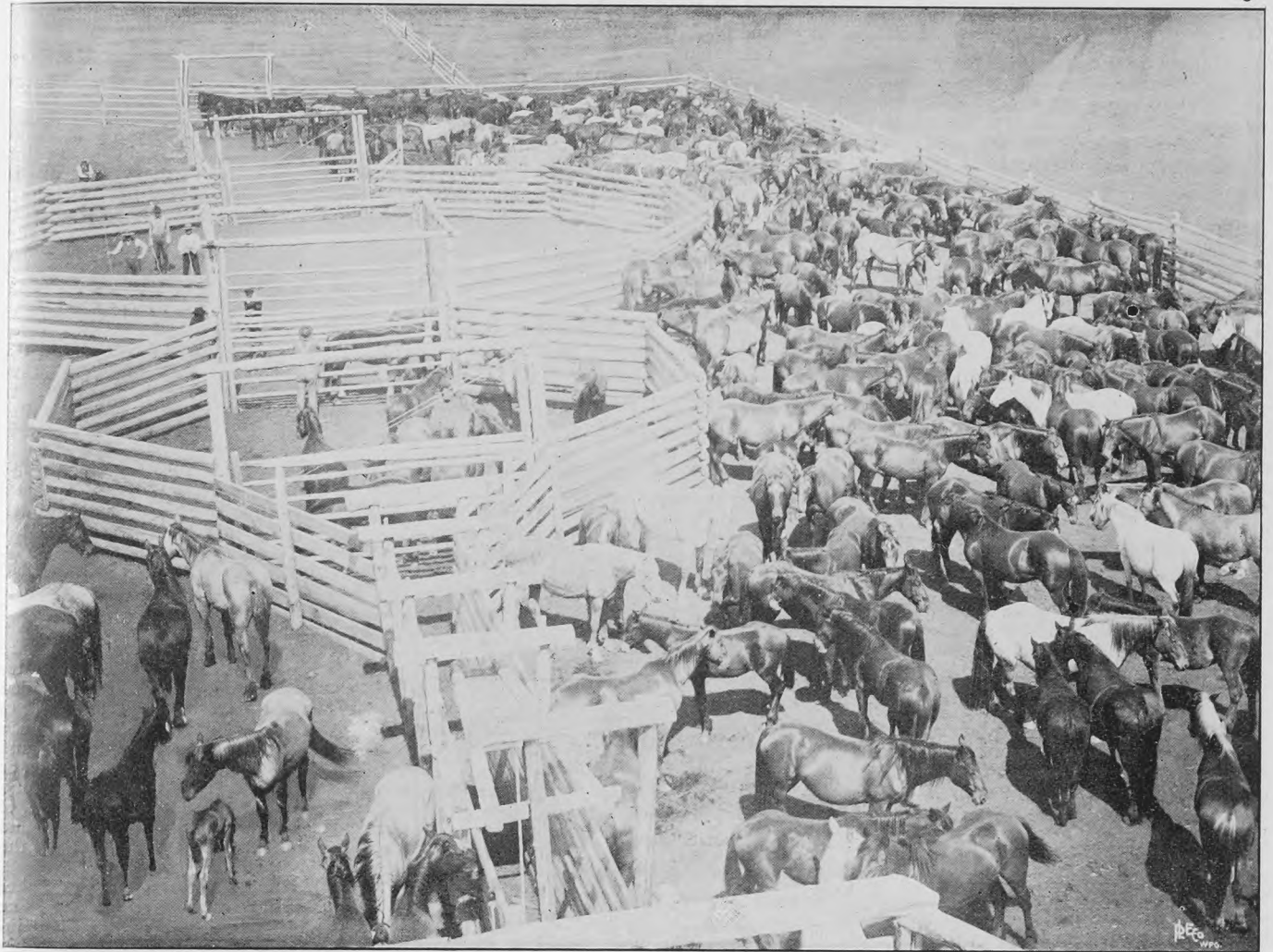
and reducing to solution so that it is readily taken up and entering the plant through the same roots, is assimilated and becomes the new tissue in the growth and development of the crop. The practical bearing of this fact lies in the fact that the most important nutritive ingredients of the soil exist very largely in combinations not otherwise sufficiently soluble to meet the demands of the crop during the season of rapid growth. The importance of this condition is still further enhanced by the fact that even materials added to the soil in the form of soluble fertilizers are to a very considerable degree transformed in the soil into forms not soluble in soil waters.

The two least abundant, and therefore most important, mineral soil constituents are phosphoric acid and potash, and they

power of the root is the most potent factor in rendering soil ingredients available as plant food. An equally important fact is the truth that this same property is indirectly responsible for the conservation in the soil of the mineral food ingredients till required by the crop, instead of passing away in the percolating water, the most important of which, potash, exists in quantities hardly equal to even the present demand.

## Manurial Researches.

The U. S. Government within the last few years has sent out 55 bulletins dealing mainly with points in practical agriculture and written or compiled by men well versed on the matters of which they



J. M. Lowndes, Photo, Calgary.

**Branding Horses on R. G. Robinson's Ranch, near Calgary, Southern Alberta.**

soluble in the moving waters of the soil. It is therefore apparent that the elements of nutrition either naturally or artificially present in the soil would be comparatively inaccessible to the growing crop, but would remain locked up in the soil, were the dissolving power of water the only available means for its conversion into solution and thus becoming assimilable to the plant.

The roots of plants, however, are endowed with the power of dissolving their own food when not otherwise available. The roots possess the property of secreting an organic acid which being exuded from the growing tissue comes in contact with the insoluble ingredients of the surrounding soil and acts as a solvent on the same, much as the gastric juice of animals acts on the food in their stomachs, rendering the food constituents soluble,

are the only ones for which crops must chiefly depend on artificial supply. These two substances, an acid and a base, would naturally unite to form phosphate of potash. This is a very soluble substance and were nothing to interfere by changing its character, it would be rapidly dissolved in the soil water and be washed away faster than it could be taken up by the plant; and thus these indispensable plant nutrients would be lost to the crop. Nature has provided, however, that they undergo a re-combination in the soil, each uniting with other soil constituents to form insoluble compounds.

These latter, however, though not readily dissolved by soil water are chemically soluble, and thus available to the crop. The solvent secreted by the roots is the most active agent in effecting this result, and therefore it is clear that the dissolving

power of the root is the most potent factor in rendering soil ingredients available as plant food. In pursuance of the same idea, they have lately issued in the same series a few of the more important results reached by the experimental work carried on at the numerous state experiment stations subsidized by the central government. These are issued free. The first of these compilations gives, within 30 pages, the results of ten different experiments made at as many different stations on such subjects as feeding, fertilizers, chemical manures, irrigation and potato scab. The topic of most interest here is the handling of barnyard manure. Looking to the cheapness of virgin land here, no manure of an artificial character can be made to pay, and stable manure itself must be handled with both economy and judgment, if much profit is to be taken out of it. But even with this limitation

no proof is needed to demonstrate that manure wisely applied does much good, and the question is how to get the most good at the least cost. It has been generally believed that one advantage of moderate manuring here has been that by chemical action the stable manure aids in dissolving and preparing for plant food the mineral plant food with which most soils are stored. The latest idea propounded is that the changes are either entirely, or to a great extent, due to low forms of animal life, the so-called micro-organisms, beings which, like the coral reef builders, are insignificant individually, but which multiply with almost inconceivable rapidity, and are thus able to accomplish wonderful results. It is well-known that the liquid excrement of animals has much greater manurial value than the solids. Recent experiments have gone to show that the value depends very much on the nitrogen such manures contain, but the results got and reported in this bulletin go to show that the nitrogen of liquid manure is worth nine times as much as that from the solids. They also go to very decidedly confirm the opinion that manure made under, say cattle in a loose box, is very much richer than any other sort. It not only takes up nearly all the urine, but retains it in a less volatile condition till the place is cleaned out and the manure hauled on the field in the richest possible condition. The loss of ammonia is very much less than from a stable cleaned out every day. German scientists have even come to the conclusion that excessive quantities of straw will help to breed a set of organisms that will help to rob the manure of its fertilizing qualities. This agrees with the opinion held by many good judges that straw and swamp hay are very poor manures, even when rotted; that, in fact, their main value is to absorb the urine from the stock, for which they are used as feed and bedding.

It is somewhat curious to find the latest researches of the most profound investigators, such as these Germans, and the actual tests made by painstaking enquirers at government stations, supporting the opinions held by good everyday farmers who never dreamed of consulting them. Their insight of facts, and the results of their own carefully noted experiences led them to the very same opinions about the value of manures and the best way to handle them that the scientists have reached by a different road.

One thing about manures is very clear. In this country, where the rainfall is usually on the scanty side, the presence of manure in the soil is a great aid to the retention of moisture. Vegetable matter—humus, as it is called—is one of the very best things possible for keeping the land in good moist condition and without moisture to dissolve and carry it through the tissues of the plant as wanted, the plant food of the soil is in effect useless.

It has accidentally been discovered in France that a 5 per cent. solution of sulphate of copper will kill wild mustard in grain fields without injuring to any extent the more profitable crop. Wheat or oats will to some extent change color under the mixture, but take no lasting harm. Less than 100 gallons an acre is the quantity reported as used on an acre. This plan may be tried here at once, there is abundance of the genuine article now in bloom. If the solution is washed off by rain, the weeds go comparatively unharmed.

**Will be found an excellent** remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

John Stauffer, living two miles south of Treherne, has now a crop of potatoes growing from seed left in the ground last fall. The land was plowed this spring for peas, and the potatoes are now making a good show. The tubers were evidently protected by the heavy snows of last winter.

Farm yard manure is one of the very best helps to a profitable crop of grass. Spread on the surface in fall or winter, it acts as a mulch, protecting the roots from drouth, and the snows of winter help to carry the liquid portions into the soil when they melt. Being wholly organic, it also helps to retain moisture. This in a dry season is a great advantage. By fallowing, we dissolve inorganic or mineral plant food, which the moist condition of the soil makes readily available as plant food, but for continuous cultivation there is nothing to equal animal manure.

By humus is meant partially decomposed vegetable matter, and it plays a much larger part in farm production than most of our readers are aware. When prairie land is first broken up it is full of humus in the shape of roots that have been accumulating through all the centuries. The land usually produces fine crops. It does not wash much even in heavy rains. It dries out quickly in wet times, and it holds moisture in dry times. It produces paying crops when older lands utterly fail, the latter drying out rapidly in dry times and becoming bad in wet seasons, and cloddy whenever they have the opportunity. This difference in the behaviour in old and new lands is due almost wholly to the fact that the humus has become exhausted. Cultivation favors the decomposition of this vegetable matter and it disappears. It takes about twelve years of farming to exhaust the humus in ordinary rolling lands and a longer period in flat or bottom lands, but when the humus is gone the land is said to be worn out. When there is a lack of humus in the soil the plant can not get hold of the elements of fertility that are really in the soil.


What Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will also do for you. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all blood diseases.

## See My New Dress!

It used to be my mamma's old cashmere, which she took to pieces and dyed with **Diamond Dyes** and made me two new dresses, a blue and a brown. Brother's got a new suit too; it's made from Uncle Jack's old coat dyed over; mamma said 'twas easy to dye with **Diamond Dyes**,—that anybody can use them.



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**PERSONAL**—REALLON informs absent young man that his sick father wishes to hear from him. Will send money if necessary.



## A FORTUNE AT YOUR DOOR

**Making Money Selling the Wonderful Queen Butter Maker.**

Mrs. Gentry, of Kentucky, whose husband keeps a store, sent a man to take her machine around the neighborhood, and in two week's time he sold thirty, making a profit of \$90 for her. Z. T. Hiatt, of Kansas, a member of the Society of Friends, says, "My wife started the Butter Maker as a team was leaving the yard with a load of wood, and before it was forty rods away the churning was done. I will have nothing to do when my dozen Butter Makers arrive only deliver them; they sell right at the door. My next order will be for twenty-five or fifty." Mr. Chester says, "I am going to make a fortune selling the Queen Butter Maker. Every one says the principal is perfect. I sold eight the first day and made \$24; I am perfectly delighted with my success, and am sure I can make \$200 a month, and not work hard either. I will devote my whole time to it, as it is the easiest thing to sell I ever saw. I met Mr. Haney, of Michigan, who said he sold seventy-five the first two weeks and made \$262.50.

Do not miss sales because people tell you they have not got any money and times are hard. Remember you are out to sell Butter Makers and make money. Tell the good lady of the house to give you the price of the "Queen" in chickens or eggs; you can easily take these to your country town and get your money out of them that way, or sell on the installment plan, fifty cents or a dollar a week or a month. Mr. Head, of Georgia, sold 25 "Queens" in ten days and made \$85 on the machines in addition to the profit he made on the produce.

The "Queen" is the only Butter Maker in the world that can be relied upon to make butter in from two to five minutes, and increase the yield from twenty to forty per cent, thus quickly paying for the machine, and is the only up-to-date, scientific, quick Butter Maker that can be relied upon to make butter of the best grain and quality.

Every Canadian is a born salesman, and if you are not making much money just now, why not take hold of the wonderful Queen Butter Maker, take an agency, and go into the churn business? The "Queen" is the hottest seller on the market at present, and more money can be made right now introducing it than in any other business. Some agents are making as high as \$500 a month. Every woman who makes butter, when she sees the "Queen" turn out butter like magic in one or two minutes, will have one. Whether you are an experienced canvasser or not, send and obtain a wholesale price list and get into the very best business of your life. Money, and lots of it, can be made right now. Write to the Queen Butter Maker Co., 122 East Third Street, Cincinnati, O.

Mention Nor'-West Farmer when writing



## Cold Storage and Profit.

The evidence given by Dairy Commissioner Robertson before a select committee of the House of Commons has just been published as a bulletin of 26 pages. For the benefit of readers who have not access to that evidence, a synopsis of the most important portions is here given:—

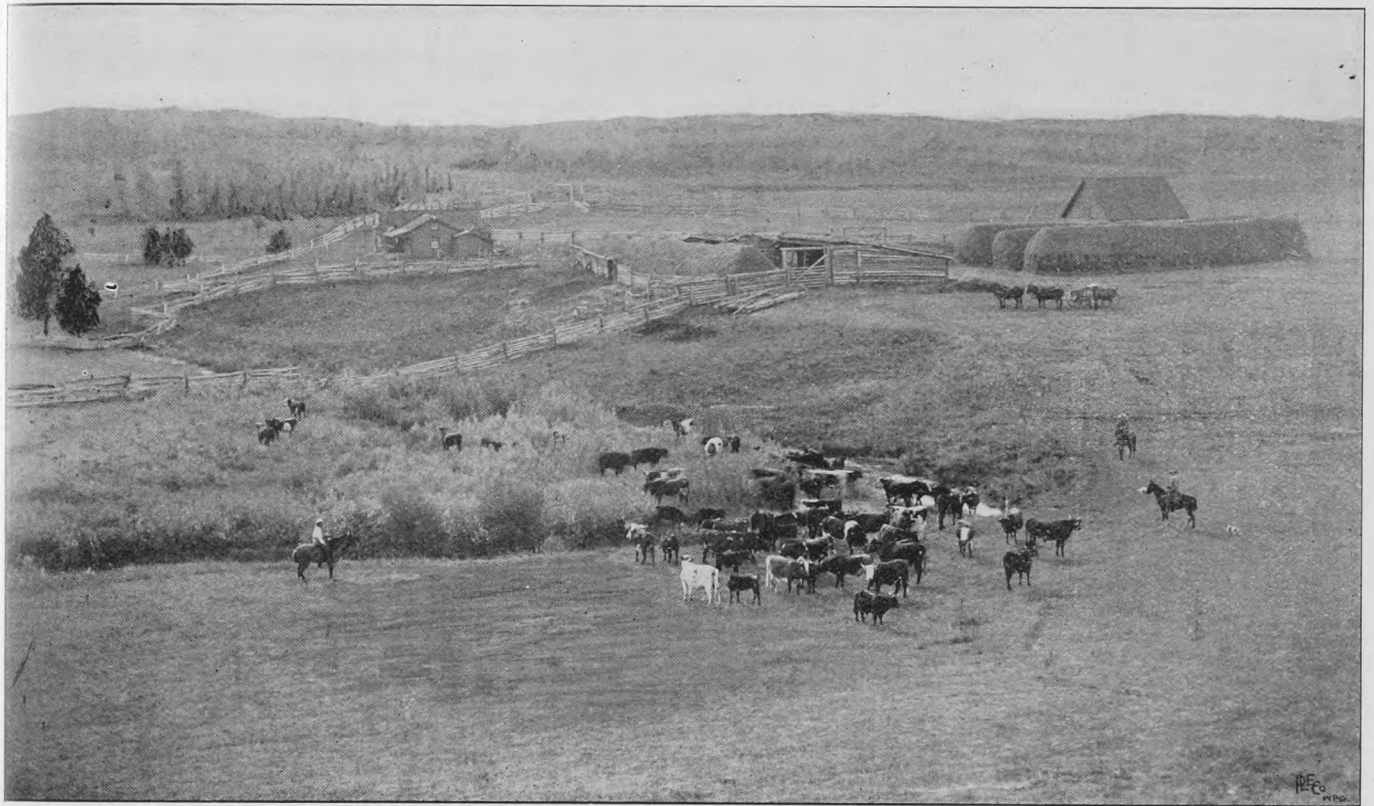
Every food commodity has two values (1) an exchange value, according to which it can be exchanged at a certain rate for other things, and (2) an intrinsic or food value. These values are different and independent of each other. Cold storage has to do with regulating both to some extent. The intrinsic or food value of a pound of butter does not change, except in so far as its condition changes; and when its condition changes to the lessening of its food value, its exchange or market value is greatly reduced. Within the limits of the current market prices,

ly the value of all these fine food products. The production of these foods is not and never can be made profitable, unless followed by the use of means for their preservation; so that the consumers, no matter where they live, will get them in as nice a condition as when they left the hands of those who produced them.

Cold storage has no creative power; it does not create wealth. It merely preserves what is already wealth, and prevents it from becoming a loss. It has no regenerative magic; it cannot bring back to a good condition what is already spoiled. It merely can keep what is put into it in a practically unchanged condition for a prolonged period of time. It has three chief uses in agricultural commerce. The first is to preserve commodities from decay, and thus avoid direct loss. The second is to prolong the marketing season or the period of consumption. For instance, in the case of butter the marketing period

that the middlemen should be brushed away, is to my mind a threat to the wealth-producing capacity of the country.

Mr. Robertson then goes on to show that our main trade hitherto was with the English market, for as the Secretary of Agriculture for the U. S. says in a recent report on the sale of dairy produce, "When we speak of the world's market we mean the English market." Outside of Canada's live stock exports she has sent about four and one-half million lbs. of dressed meats, mainly as dressed pork. She has sent \$14,000,000 worth of cheese, and the chief reason, after its quality is allowed for, is that it could be carried in the old way without being spoiled. She sent little butter, mainly because it could not be carried without risk of loss. He then goes on to explain the arrangements for cold storage at the point of production, in transit, on shipboard,



J. M. Lowndes, Photo, Calgary.

J. A. W. Fraser's Ranch, Little Jumping Pond Creek, Southern Alberta.

its condition rather than its composition determines its value.

We have a climate and a soil which give us a chance to make fine food products; but we have not been getting the best results owing to the fact that they are always being spoiled, from the day they are produced until they reach the consumers. This is especially true of such perishable food products as butter, meat, eggs, poultry and fruits; but if we realize the expectations which have been formed, the system of cold storage arranged for, will protect them from deterioration until they reach the ultimate consumers. The market value of nearly all these things is determined by the daintiness of their flavor and the niceness of their appearance. A pound of butter has as much fat in it, if it smells strong and looks mussy, as if it smells nice and looks neat. The composition does not determine the value; but the condition, the appearance, the flavor, and the color do determine almost entire-

ly not more than ten days, unless the butter be somehow preserved. If the season for marketing and consumption can be prolonged, the producer has just so much better a chance to get rid of his goods at a high price. The third use is to enable the owner to choose his own time for selling. It is a great advantage to be able to choose his time of selling, and not to be compelled to sell at an unfavorable time, whether he will or not.

Cold storage is beneficial to all parties interested in the production, handling, transportation and consumption of food. Any plan that does not provide for helping all these interests to avoid loss, is just so far incomplete; and in so far as it helps all of them to prevent losses or deteriorations, it gives every one a chance for more profit, and leaves more real wealth in the country. The middlemen are quite as essential to profitable agriculture in Canada as are the producers; and any carelessly worded remark to the effect

and at the ports where perishable products are delivered.

Well-planned arrangements have been made for refrigerator service on all the Canadian railroads. The Government has built a cold storage warehouse at Revelstoke, B. C., in which all perishable produce meant for the mining districts can be safely stored while waiting transshipment. In Eastern Canada arrangements have also been made with the same end in view, and a special inspector will look to the condition of those refrigerator stations. Another inspector at Montreal will see that no hitch in the shape of bad connections shall be the means of injuring the various articles of farm produce subject to injury from delay and bad housing. Certainly no link in the chain of safeguards for perishable produce on its way to market seems wanting. The main thing now is to turn out at the points of production enough to justify the cost of these arrangements.

## Professor Drummond.

At the early age of 46 there died, in March last, one of the most interesting and attractive public teachers of this century. His father's family combined the business of seedsmen, with great zeal for the spread of religion, and the son was early noted for brightness and winsomeness. As a student he made his mark. Ruskin's books turned his mind more than ever before to the study of nature. Then he drew to Moody, and shared for two years his work as an evangelist in Britain. Then he became professor of natural science in the Free Church College at Glasgow, having for companions and friends some of the foremost and most prominent men of the age and district. His own influence with students in particular was magnetic and immensely beneficial. His professorial work took only four months of the year, the rest he spent in travel, studying geology and botany, always to good purpose. Then came his first book, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," published just as he started for a long trip in Central Africa. He was called to visit and lecture in America three times, and once he was a few days in Winnipeg with Lord and Lady Aberdeen some years ago. He preached in Edinburgh in the very lowest districts to people who never entered a church. His last, perhaps his most interesting and lasting book, was the "Ascent of Man," delivered as lectures in Boston, U. S. A., in 1893. He also was in Australia, and wherever he went his teaching and social influence told powerfully. His health began to give way early in 1895, and he endured much suffering at some stages of his last illness. No man ever made more friends and fewer enemies. His intellectual gifts were rare, and as a faint specimen we give the following, taken almost at random from the "Ascent of Man":

"While Man' restless, eager, hungry, is a wanderer on the earth, Woman makes a Home. And though this Home be but a platform of sticks and leaves, such as the gorilla builds on a tree, it becomes the first great schoolroom of the human race. For one day there appears in this roofless room, that which is to teach the teachers of the world—A Little Child.

"No greater day ever dawned for Evolution than this on which the first human child was born. For there entered then into the world the one thing wanting to complete the Ascent of Man—a tutor for his affections. It is true that a Mother teaches a Child, but in a far deeper sense it is the Child that teaches the Mother. Before this the higher affections were unborn. Tenderness, gentleness, unselfishness, love, care, self-sacrifice, these as yet were not, or were only in the bud. Maternity existed in humbler forms, but not yet Motherhood. To create Motherhood and all that enshrines itself in that holy word required a human child.

\* \* \* \* \*

"An apparatus for controlling one of the lower animals can be turned out from the workshop of nature, sometimes in a day. The wheels are few, the works are simple, the connections require little time for adjustment and correction. Everything that a humble organism can do has been done a million times by its parents, and the faculties instructed by heredity will automatically repeat the whole life and movement of their race. But when Man is made it is not an automaton that is made. His being will do new things, think new thoughts, originate new ways of life. The higher brain is a new thing in the world. The thing that constitutes the difference between the baby monkey and the baby man is an extra piece of

machinery—a human brain. The child is not using it, because it is not yet fitted up; it takes time to do that. Nature is working hard at it; but owing to its intricacy and delicacy, the process takes much time. And why does the Monkey brain get ready so much sooner? Because it is only required to do the work of an Animal; the other has to do the life work of a Man.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Up to this time I have spoken no word to reconcile evolution with Christianity, and why? Because the two are one. What is evolution? A method of creation whose object is to make more perfect living beings. What is Christianity? A method of creation whose object is to make more perfect human beings. There is no real rivalry between them."

If we do too much for our children they will never be able to do much for themselves.

One great advantage to the common farmer which draft horses have over those of lighter weight is that they need little or no training to fit them for use. While to find ready sale the driving horse must be of some beauty and style and developed speed, and taught not to fear steam or electric cars, the larger horse grows up to his work without special preparation.

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At the Paris, Columbian and Californian Expositions, buttermakers who used Wells, Richardson & Co's. "Improved Butter Color" led the world, taking 85 to 90 per cent. of all prizes.

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THE RESULT of ignorance and folly in youth, overexertion of mind and body induced by lust and exposure are constantly wrecking the lives and future happiness of thousands of promising young men. Some fade and wither at an early age, at the blossom of manhood, while others are forced to drag out a weary, fruitless and melancholy existence. Others reach matrimony but find no solace or comfort there. The victims are found in all stations of life:—The farm, the office, the workshop, the pulpit, the trades and the professions.

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## HOUSEHOLD.

## Mother and Children.

She sits in the gathering twilight,  
A woman bowed with age,  
And reading, of all life's record,  
Only its brightest page ;  
Sits and dreams of the children  
Who left her long ago,  
And listens for little footsteps  
Which longing mothers know.

In fancy they're here beside her,  
As she had them long ago—  
Susie and Ben and Mary,  
Ruthie, and little Joe ;  
And her heart throbs high with rapture  
As each fond kiss is given,  
And the night is filled with music,  
Sweet as her dreams of Heaven.

Such wonderful things as they tell her—  
A rest in the apple tree,  
And the robin gave them a scolding  
For climbing up to see ;  
And a wee, white lamb in the pasture,  
Down at the foot of the hill,  
And such a great, ripe strawberry  
That Sue found by the mill !

Yes, fast asleep, fond mother,  
In their beds so low and green,  
With the daisies and clover blossom  
Each face and the sky between.  
—Eben E. Rexford, in Home Maker.

## Sir John's Favorite Poem.

The following poem by Rev. Father Ryan, the poet of the Confederate States, who is now dead, was the favorite poem of Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Blake loves Tennyson, but there is nothing so tender, so touching, so sympathetic in the Poet Laureate's works as this simple poem, which breathes the spirit of perfect rest :

## REST.

My feet are wearied, and my hands are tired,

My soul oppressed—  
And I desire, what I have long desired—  
Rest—only rest.

'Tis hard to toil—when toil is almost vain,  
In barren ways ;

'Tis hard to sow—and never garner grain,  
In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear,  
But God knows best ;

## Hints for Mothers.

Teach children to breathe through the nostrils.

Regular habits, proper food, and long hours of sleep are necessary conditions to a healthy infant.

Always hold a baby in your arms when you are feeding it, in about the same position as if nursing it.

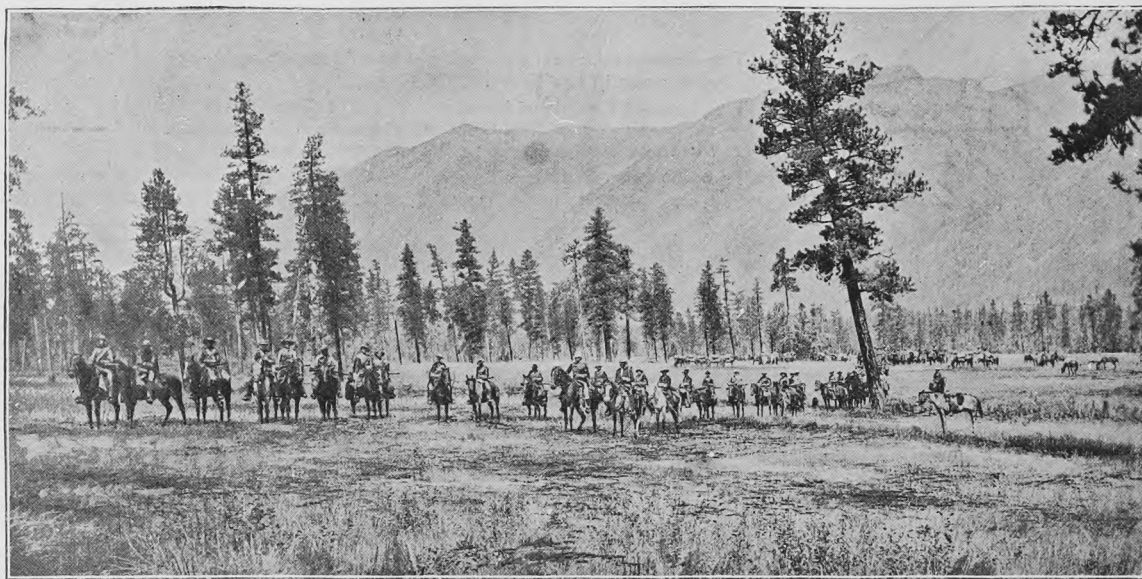
Light and loose clothing, frequent bathing, or cool sponging, are necessities for the infant in hot weather.

Cholera infantum would be of rare occurrence if proper attention was always given to the quantity and quality of the food.

A nursing mother who worries, or who is exhausted, or indulges in excitement, is likely to be a source of danger to her infant.

An infant is a creature of habit, and usually responds to the wish of the mother if the mother has order in her will.

For a slight attack of croup, saturate a flannel with kerosene and bind it on the neck and upper part of the chest. If relief does not follow quickly, send for a doctor.



Ranching near Calgary, Alta.

She listens to all their prattle,  
Her heart abrim with rest ;  
She is queen in Love's own kingdom,  
Each child is a royal guest :  
Queen ? 'Tis an empty title ;  
More than a queen is she,—  
Mother of young immortals  
Who gather at her knee.

She brings their welcome supper,  
And they sit down at her feet,  
Tired, and hungry, and happy,  
And she laughs to see them eat ;  
Then she smooths out their locks' wild tangles

With a loving, tender hand,  
While she tells some wonderful story  
Of the children's fairy land.

Then the knots of rebellious shoe strings  
Are patiently untied,  
And the children, in their night-gowns,  
Kneel down at mother's side ;  
And, in voices low and sleepy,  
Their little prayers are said,  
And the good-night kiss is given  
As she tucks them into bed.

Then a quiet comes about her,  
Solemn, and still, and deep,  
And she says to herself in the twilight,  
"My darlings are fast asleep ;"

And I have prayed—but vain has been my prayer

For rest—sweet rest.  
'Tis hard to plant in Spring and never reap

The autumn yield ;  
'Tis hard to till, and when 'tis tilled to weep  
O'er fruitless field.

And so I cry, a weak and human cry,  
So heart oppressed ;  
And so I sigh a weak and human sigh,  
For rest—for rest.

'Twas always so ; when but a child I laid  
On mother's breast  
My wearied little head ; e'en then I prayed

As now—for rest.  
And I am restless still ; 'twill soon be o'er ;  
For down the west

Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore  
Where I shall rest.

The saloon has many sides. It has its inside, its outside, its political side, its suicides and its homicides.—The Presbyterian Review.

If there is anything young animals cannot do without it is fresh air, and babies get less than any other class.

In case of delicate children, they derive great benefit from being gently and thoroughly rubbed all over—particular attention should, however, be given to the spine—directly after the morning bath.

A child is impressed by and unconsciously imitates the individual who has charge of him ; hence the great importance of selecting a suitable person as nurse.

Children should, from an early age, be taught to walk properly, so that they may not only grow up graceful, but derive the utmost amount of good from this most valuable form of exercise.

Have the sleeping room cool and clean, and as bare of furniture as a cell. See that the clothing of the little sleeper is loose at the neck, waist and arms, and keep the head uncovered.

In cases of croup the great thing is to give the patient a warm bath at once, and afterwards wring sponges or flannels out of hot water and apply them to the throat and chest. After an attack great care

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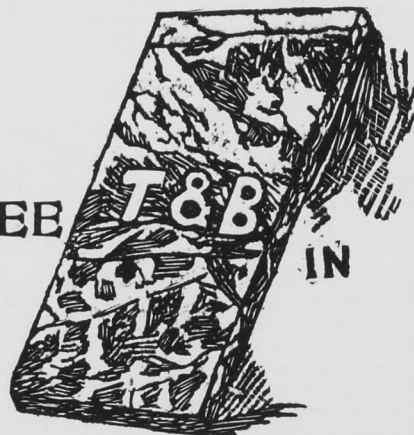
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must be taken not to expose the child to sudden chills.

It is most important to teach children to eat slowly and masticate their food well.

Tidiness should be insisted on in the nursery, so that it may come naturally, to the girl occupants, at least, to love order and neatness.

Do not give the baby more food every time it cries, especially in the hot weather. Very often young infants suffer from real thirst, and milk—their food—will not, in any way, satisfy this natural craving. If the child cries, when it is not time for another meal, give it a little water, plain, cold, filtered water, with a spoon, or in a tiny medicine glass. Water given in this way will supply the demands of nature, and bring sleep, when milk would cause discomfort.

### For Young Men.

If you treat your mother without much thought, do what she asks as you feel inclined, and not if you do not feel so in-

requires its use it should be ready at hand. When there is a chance to hit a man under the crowd, if this self-respect gets in its work quickly enough, you are safe; but there needs to be constant training to put it into such good condition that it can be used on any emergency no matter how sudden that may be. And this self-respect is just as easily trained as is your body for its coming trial in the hundred-yard race. Train it as you would anything else, and it will invariably carry you over difficult places. But it gets "out of condition" easily, and you will miss it at the most important time.—Harper's Round Table.

### To Destroy Flies.

Where all the windows and doors are provided with screens, the number of flies in the house should be comparatively small. Of course, carelessness on the part of servants and children will allow a few to come in, but they can be driven out by the vigorous use of a towel, or a few pieces of fly-paper placed in the various rooms will capture the majority.

### For Plain Girls.

The girl who is not flattered by her looking-glass should read the following from the pen of Mr. Ruskin, and take heart of grace:—"No girl who is well bred, kind and modest is ever offensively plain; all real deformity means want of manners, or of heart. I may say, in defence of my own constant praise of beauty that I do not attach half the real importance to it which is assumed in ordinary fiction, above all in the pages of the periodical which best represents as a whole the public mind of England. As a rule, throughout the whole seventy-volume series of *Punch*—first by Leech and then by Dr. Maurier—all nice girls are represented as pretty; all nice women as both pretty and well-dressed; and if the reader will compare a sufficient number of examples extending over a series of years, he will find the moral lesson more and more enforced by this most popular authority, that all real ugliness in either sex means some kind of hardness of heart or vulgarity of education."



Ranch Stables, Alberta.

clined, she is naturally grieved, and that may hurt you; but coming afterwards to think it over and realizing that she has perhaps in the last fifteen years done a good deal more for you than you have for her, there is a suggestion of disappointment, to say the least, in yourself that you should so far forget yourself as to act so to one whom you not only have the greatest affection for, but one whom you know should have the greatest attention and regard you can bestow.

If you scoff at some one's religious views or make fun of the "old-fashioned ideas" of others, very likely you are in the right as to the idea in mind, but you cannot fail to realize afterwards that perhaps it was a bad piece of business when you failed to give the other person credit for a little sense, and the general result is a lack of pride in the incident.

The feeling resulting from all these situations is much the same, and it goes by the name of loss of self-respect. It is a lack of pride in what you have done, and no one can be on the road to the formation of a bad character who has not begun by failing to call himself to account for such matters; no one can really go further on this road so long as he maintains this self-respect. When an occasion

Where screens are impossible, the rooms should be darkened for a while every day, and a single beam of light allowed to fall in from one shutter, which is slightly open; the flies will follow the light and so escape from the room. Of other methods, the following are suggested: Mix together one-half of a tablespoonful of black pepper, one tablespoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of milk. This will kill the flies, but is not poisonous.

"I never use window screens," said a housekeeper. "I buy five cents worth of essence of lavender at the drug store and mix it with the same quantity of water. Then I put it in a common glass atomizer and spray it around the rooms where the flies are apt to congregate, especially in the dining room, where I sprinkle it plentifully over the table linen. The odor is especially disagreeable to flies, and they will never venture in its neighborhood, though to most people it has a peculiarly fresh and grateful smell."

It is the reading farmer that blazes the pathway that leads to success. He is the pioneer. Where he leads others will follow. Knowledge is a profitable power on the farm as elsewhere.

"There are always three requisites to success in life," said a well-to-do attorney. "They are, a strong physical constitution, an intelligent mind and untiring industry, and if you would know my reasons for the almost universal success of boys reared on the farm, I have only to say that during the early years of his life the farmer boy has the three essentials so thoroughly instilled into his whole make-up that they become a part of his nature and remain with him all through life. He breathes pure air, drinks pure water and eats pure food. He is abed early and up early, hence obtains the most invigorating portion of the night's rest, that secured before midnight, and the wholesome atmosphere of the morning air sends the blood tingling through his veins like shafts of electric strength and vigor."

#### A DANDY WINDMILL, MAKE IT YOURSELF.

I have a neighbor that made one of the People's Windmills, and I have been watching it closely: it is the best mill I have ever seen and anyone can make one for less than \$10. I am going to make two immediately, and don't see why every farmer cannot have a windmill when he can make it himself for so little money. The mill is durable, powerful and runs easily. Any person can get diagrams and complete directions by sending 48 two-cent stamps, to Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A., and an active man can undoubtedly make money anywhere putting these mills up for others, and I see no use of paying \$50 or \$80 for a mill when you can make one just as good for \$10.

A BROTHER FARMER.

# FREE FARMS

## FOR MILLIONS.



## 200 MILLION ACRES

### Wheat and Grazing Lands for Settlement in Manitoba and the Canadian North-West.



Deep soil, well watered, wooded, and the richest in the world ; easily reached by railways. Wheat : Average 30 bushels to the acre, with fair farming. The Great Fertile Belt : Red River Valley, Saskatchewan Valley, Peace River Valley, and the Great Fertile Plains. Vast areas, suitable for grains and grasses, largest (yet unoccupied) in the world. Vast mineral riches : Gold, silver, iron, copper, salt, petroleum, etc., etc. Immense Coal Fields. Illimitable supply of cheap fuel.

The Canadian Government gives FREE FARMS of 160 ACRES to every male adult of 18 years, and to every female who is head of a family, on condition of living on it ; offering independencies for life to everyone with little means, but having sufficient energy to settle. Climate healthiest in the world.

For information, not afforded by this publication, address :—

THE SECRETARY,

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

[Mark envelope "Immigration Branch."]

THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Or to the Agent whose name and address are stamped on the cover of this publication.

Immigration Halls are maintained by the Government at Halifax, Quebec, Winnipeg, Lake Dauphin, Brandon, Prince Albert, Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton, in which shelter is afforded to newly arrived Immigrants and their families, and every attention is paid to their comfort, FREE OF CHARGE.



## The Canadian Northwest.

### SUMMARY OF HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

#### ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

#### HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

The settler is allowed six months after entry, within which to go into residence, after which he is required to reside upon and cultivate his homestead for a period of three years, during which he may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting his entry.

#### APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made at the end of the three years, before the local agent, or the homestead inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, at Winnipeg, of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

#### INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Immigration Branch), Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands or Immigration Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

N. B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms.

#### CHEAP RAILROAD RATES FOR SETTLERS.

A settler from the United States intending to take up and settle on farm land in Manitoba or the Canadian Northwest Territories, in order to secure the lowest transportation rates, should obtain a certificate from a Canadian Northwest Land Settlement Agent, purchase a ticket to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on arrival there present his certificate, in exchange for which he will be issued for himself and any member of his family accompanying him, as enumer-

ated on certificate, a ticket to his destination in the Canadian Northwest at a rate of about one cent per mile. (This applies to all points except Vancouver, Huntingdon and Revelstoke, B. C., from which places the rate is two cents per mile.)

Should such settler, after acquiring land, desire to return for his family he will be accorded a similar rate returning.

Information as to special reduced rates on settlers' effects in carloads, or less than carloads, will be given on application to the Settlement Agent, or any Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

#### SETTLERS' EFFECTS—DUTY FREE.

Item No. 766 of the Canadian Customs Tariff, making Settlers' effects free of duty, read as follows:—

"Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements, and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council."

#### CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Customs regulations regarding live stock for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, brought in under the "Settlers' Effects" clause of the tariff.

A settler taking up 160 acres of land in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories may bring in free of duty the following stock, viz.—

If horses only are brought in (1 to each 10 acres) 16 allowed.

If cattle only are brought, 16 allowed.

If sheep only are brought in (1 to each acre) 160 allowed.

If swine only are brought in (1 to each acre) 160 allowed.

If horses and cattle are brought in together, 16 allowed.

If sheep and swine are brought in together, 160 allowed.

If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, the same proportions as above are to be observed. According to the quantity of land taken up, the number of animals admitted, on the above basis, will vary in different cases.

In order to meet the cases of intending settlers arriving at the frontier with their live stock, and not having selected their homestead or other holding, it is provided that only the number of animals above mentioned for a homestead of 160 acres, can be permitted to pass beyond the boundary, free of duty, with each intending settler.

If the settler brings with him more than that number of stock, and states his intention of taking up sufficient land to justify the free entry of such greater number, he must pass a regular entry for duty for all the stock in excess of the number applicable to a homestead. But so soon as he lodges with the collector at port of entry documentary evidence showing that he has taken up such greater quantity of land, such evidence will immediately be forwarded to the Customs Department with refund claim paper, on receipt of which the duty so paid will be refunded.

#### WHO TO APPLY TO WHEN YOU GET THERE.

The Government has land offices, with agents in charge, at the following places:—

##### IN MANITOBA.

At Winnipeg, Brandon, Minnedosa and Lake Dauphin.

##### IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

At Estevan, Regina, Yorkton, Prince Albert, Battleford, Lethbridge, Calgary, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin and Edmonton.

##### IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

At Kamloops and New Westminster.

The following officials, however, are specially charged with the care and guidance of incoming settlers, who are invited to avail themselves freely of their services, viz.:—

MR. W. F. McCREARY, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MR. C. W. SPEERS, Brandon, Man.

MR. C. W. SUTTER, Calgary, Alberta.

MR. THOMAS BENNETT, Edmonton, Alberta.

An exchange tells of the pitiful case of two young men, one of whom "has married a girl who can cook, and thinks she can play the piano," while the other "has married a girl who can play the piano, and thinks she can cook!"

No means have been taken by the manufacturers to push the sale of their "T. & B." tobacco except giving from time to time a simple statement of the facts connected with it in the public press. The large and rapidly increasing demand for it has been the result of the experience of smokers which these statements suggested. Their advice to business men is to advertise largely if they have the right article to back up the advertisement with.

Edward Boyce, carriage manufacturer, 316 to 324 Ross street, Winnipeg, is one of the solid business men of Manitoba. He established the above business in 1881, and has since continued it successfully, employing now about 20 men in the different departments. He builds every class of vehicle—buggies, commercial delivery wagons, grain carts, trucks, sleighs and cutters. He is now making a lot of cheap sleighs and cutters for next winter's trade. His business extends from Rat Portage to British Columbia, and he handles only his own make of goods. His growing trade is the best guarantee of the quality of his work.

A recent issue of the Sydney, N.S.W., Telegraph says: "The quality and strength of Manitoba flour have gained such a favorable reputation in this market that already several unscrupulous traders have attempted to supply consumers with an article called 'Manitoba flour,' containing about 25 per cent. of flour made from soft wheat." It is not unlikely that Manitoba flour will be a regular feature in the Australian markets. The worst drouth has been in the west, where every tree, except the gums in the river beds, has died, and stock has been gradually cleared off for want of anything to eat. West of Sydney, on the Upper Hawkesbury, the natural herbage is completely dried off. The Queensland government is making vigorous efforts to encourage the boring of artesian wells, which often flow so freely that not only does stock get ample water, but considerable tracts around are irrigated from the surplus, thus forming an oasis round each of those desert wells.

**WHO  
ARE  
WE?**

We are hustlers and  
right at the front?

We lead, others try  
to follow or imitate.

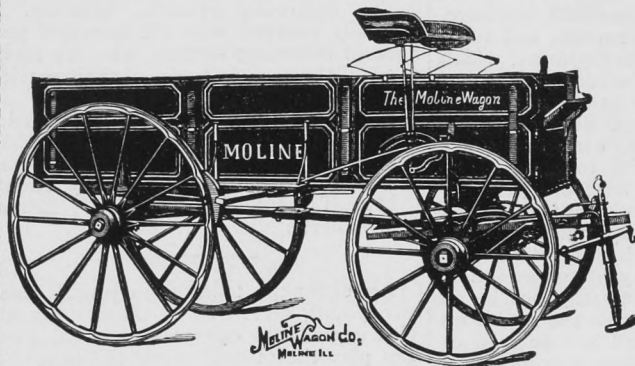


**WHAT  
HAVE  
WE?**

The largest and latest  
improved stock of farm  
implements, threshers,  
carriages, etc., in Man-  
itoba.

**WHERE ARE WE?**

At 156 Princess Street, Winnipeg, with Distributing Warehouse on C. P. R. Track.



**W**E claim that no Wagons have ever attained  
the same high reputation for **SUPERIOR  
QUALITY, FINISH AND LIGHTNESS  
OF DRAUGHT**, as the

**MOLINE**

THE **ELEGANCIES  
LUXURIES AND  
PERFECTION**



**OF** Experience, Workmanship, Design and  
Working Qualities are all embodied in the

**Implements,  
Threshers,  
Carriages, etc.**

We offer you.

**T**HE VICTORIAN AGE has been the  
age of progressive comfort for the many.  
Sixty years ago comforts now enjoyed  
by the working man and farmer were not in  
reach of the rich. To give a list of the luxur-  
ies only, so common to-day as to be considered  
necessary in the most humble home, would fill  
many pages.

Every year, and almost every day, has ad-  
ded to the list of these comforts, and the poor  
man of to-day is rich compared with the rich  
of sixty years ago.

Nothing illustrates this better than the im-  
provements in the carriage. It is in the mem-  
ory of men yet in their prime, when the owner  
of a carriage must be a man of more than  
ordinary wealth, although his carriage was a  
clumsy and uncomfortable affair as compared  
with the Cabriolets, Surreys, Buggies, now in  
use by any well-to-do farmer or gentlemen.

We have them from the common Prairie  
Cart to the High-class Broughan and can sat-  
isfy the most fastidious.



Competition has no terrors for us. We have the right goods at right prices.  
If you wish to know more—write.

For the line we offer you see opposite page.

**THE FAIRCHILD COMPANY, LD.**  
**WINNIPEG.**



## Twenty Years Ago.

By the advice of Mr. H. S. Wesbrook, and following out his own inclinations, Mr. F. A. Fairchild moved west just 20 years ago, and entered into partnership with Mr. Wesbrook in the farm implement business, under the firm name of Wesbrook & Fairchild, with headquarters in Winnipeg and agencies throughout the Province, their operations being very extensive; ten years elapsed, when F. A. Fairchild, trading as F. A. Fairchild & Co., continued the business on a wholesale jobbing basis, being thoroughly convinced that this was the proper manner of conducting a business of this nature, and many were the predictions as to the success that would attend his efforts in this new departure, but with the superior line of goods he offered the trade at prices unheard of previously, together with his practical knowledge of the trade and its requirements, combined with his personal popularity and uprightness in all transactions, the business grew very rapidly. In the spring of 1895 the style of the firm was again changed or converted into a joint stock company, with F. A. Fairchild as President, J. H. Fairchild, 1st Vice-Pres., I. E. Fairchild, 2nd Vice-Pres., H. W. Hutchison, Treasurer, and G. E. Dixon, Secretary, as Directors of The Fairchild Co., Ltd., who carry on the business established 20 years ago. The word "Fairchild" is a household word throughout the Province, and the general public realize that the goods handled are the very best, and the firm enjoy an enviable reputation by the fairness and liberality which characterize all their dealings; integrity, industry and enterprise, being their motto. The firm enjoy a very large trade, their operations extending from Rat Portage in the East to the Rockies in the West, and owing to the magnitude of their business, carry a large stock at their warehouse on the rail road track, from which shipments are made and received, and their spacious show rooms and offices are located at 156 Princess St. The variety of farm implements, threshers, carriages, etc., carried, is in excess of any competitor and comprises the product, of the

very foremost manufacturers in Canada and the United States, such as :

### AMERICAN PRODUCT.

John Deere plows, Moline wagons, Monitor drills, Deering harvesters, mowers and rakes, Advance threshers, J. I. Case threshers, Deere & Mansur disc harrows, Columbus scrapers.

### CANADIAN PRODUCT.

Wilkinson plows and land rollers, Speight wagons and sleighs, Fleury's harrows, barrows, straw cutters, cultivators, grain crushers, machine jacks, Canada Carriage Com-

## When Mr. Moody First Left Home.

"There are acts of love shown me when I was a mere child that have influenced my whole life," writes Evangelist Dwight L. Moody to his Bible class in the Ladies' Home Journal. "There were nine of us children, and my widowed mother had very great difficulty in keeping the wolf from the door. My next older brother had found a place for me to work during the winter months in a neighboring village about thirteen miles away, and one November morning we started out together on our dismal journey. Do you know November has been a dreary month to me ever since. As we passed over the river and up the opposite side of the valley, we turned to look back for a last look at home. It was to be my last view for weeks, for months, perhaps forever, and my heart well-nigh broke at the thought. That was the longest journey I ever took, for thirteen miles was more to me at ten than the world's circumference has been ever since.

"When at last we arrived in the town I had hard work to keep back my tears, and my brother had to do his best to cheer me. Suddenly he pointed to some one and said : — 'There's a man that'll give you a cent; he gives one to every new boy that comes to town.' I was so afraid that he would pass me by that I planted myself directly in his path. He was a feeble, old white-haired man. As he came up to us my brother spoke to him, and he stopped and looked at me. 'Why, I have never seen

you before. You must be a new boy,' he said. He asked me about my home, and then, laying his trembling hand on my head, he told me that although I had no earthly father, my heavenly Father loved me, and then he gave me a bright new cent. I do not remember what became of that cent, but the old man's blessing has followed me for over fifty years, and to my dying day I shall feel the kindly pressure of that hand upon my head. A loving deed costs very little, but, done in the name of Christ, it will be eternal. This divine love is what the church needs today. We discuss and argue over methods and means, but the solution of the problem is love.



The Fairchild Company, Ltd., Winnipeg.

A. E. Grundy, Clerk.  
J. H. Fairchild, 1st Vice President.  
A. C. Foster, Traveller.

Geo. E. Dixon, Secretary.  
F. A. Fairchild, President.  
H. W. Hutchison, Treasurer.  
H. Cooper, Stenographer.

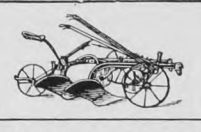
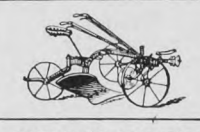
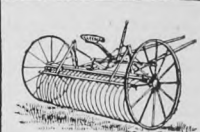

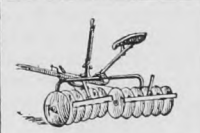
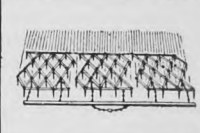
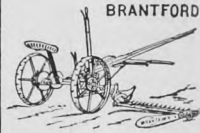

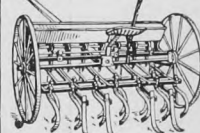
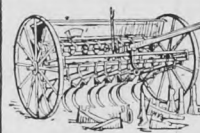
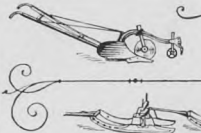
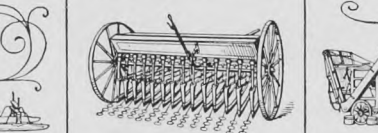
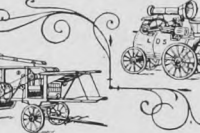
John C. Kay, Warehouseman.  
I. E. Fairchild, 2nd Vice Pres.  
R. Hardy, Warehouseman.

pany's high class carriages and cutters, Cleveland bicycles, Waterloo threshers, Norsworthy and Whitelaw engines.

The above superior line does not require any special words of commendation from the editor's pen, as some of the goods have been on the Manitoba market for two decades past, and the firm will be only too pleased to receive your order.

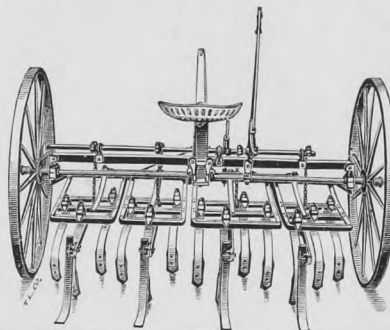
Any good book, any book that is wiser than yourself, will teach you something—a great many things, indirectly and directly, if your mind be open to learn.—Carlyle.

# The LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of High-Class Farm Machinery under the British Flag.

				
AGENTS AT ALL LEADING POINTS.		SETTLER'S OUTFITS A SPECIALITY.		
 <h2>MASSEY-HARRIS &amp; CO. LTD.</h2> <h3>FARM IMPLEMENTS.</h3> <h3>MARKET SQ. WINNIPEG, MAN.</h3>				
				
				
				

**CORD.--The Reliable well-known brands Red Cap and Blue Ribbon.**

If you are in want of a Cultivator that is a Cultivator, and a Weed Killer, see our nearest agent and he will tell you all about it.



This cut represents the leading Cultivator of the Dominion and England. IT HAS NO EQUAL.

## Western Agricultural and Arts Association.

No doubt Western Manitoba's Big Fair at Brandon, on August 3, 4 and 5, will be a great success. Entries are coming in quickly. The prize list has been distributed, which has a very attractive and original cover, and both designer, compilers and publishers are deserving of praise. A careful study of this publication will show that the greatest attention and care has been given to each department; nothing has been overlooked, and it is really a book worth keeping for reference. The attractions are going to be a great feature this year, and valuable prizes are being offered for the speeding events, athletic sports, baseball, football tournaments, and other sports. The final competition for the Cashmore Gun, in the western district, presented by Wm. Cashmore, the celebrated gunmaker of Birmingham, Eng., through his agents, Graham & Rolston, Winnipeg, will take place during the exhibition, and will attract a number of sportsmen. The Association have increased the size of the grounds considerably by purchasing over 40 acres of land immediately north of the present grounds; have made a new half-mile link-shaped track, and erected new buildings and a new grand stand. The livery men have agreed to carry passengers to the grounds for 10 cents. Arrangements have been made for special trains from all parts at reduced fares. A great crowd is expected, and every detail will be attended to for the enjoyment and comfort of all. Entries close July 31st, with F. J. Clark, manager, Brandon.

To commemorate Jubilee year, the McClary Manufacturing Co. intend giving away at the Winnipeg Industrial a Queen Victoria souvenir tray to every lady in Manitoba or N. W. T. who visits their exhibit, who has in use a McClary stove or range, and who will record her name and address with the firm.

A Scotsman was hired by a Cheshire farmer. At breakfast one of the famous cheeses of the country was set before him. His master left him at table, and later when he appeared for work, said to him: "Sandy, you take a long time at your breakfast." "Deed, maister," replied the Scot, "a cheese o' that size is nae sae soon eaten as ye wad think."

The New Brunswick Tourist Association, St. John, has now in press a handsome and fully illustrated pamphlet descriptive of the attractions of the Province of New Brunswick, and if the advance sheet is any criterion of the work when completed, it will certainly be both interesting and instructive. Any of our readers can secure a copy free by mentioning The Nor'-West Farmer. Address all letters to Ira Cornwall, secretary, St. John, N. B.

Stanley municipality voted on a hail by-law. Result, 214 for, 40 against. But it was necessary that 638 should vote, and therefore the by-law failed. This failure is fairly attributable to the fact that the Mennonites have set up a hail insurance society on their own account, with head office in the village of Schoenthal, and 12 directors, all Mennonites. These are all residents of Rhineland municipality, but

their operations are likely to cover the whole Mennonite territory.

The Souris Agricultural Society will hold its fair at Melita on Oct. 13 & 14.

The Dennis Agricultural Society will hold its fair at Virden on August 6 & 7.

A book agent attempted to sell a western politician an encyclopaedia.

"Cyclopaedia!" exclaimed the man. "No, don't want it! Wouldn't have time to ride it."

Farm Hand (religiously inclined): Did you ever stop to think who set those stars in the heavens, sir?

Farmer: Naw; but th' feller thet did the job could never set termaters for me.

The "hired man" should be one sufficiently intelligent to comprehend your plans and carry out your orders; one honest in his work during your absence and humane in the treatment of the live stock; above all, his personal and moral characteristics should be such that you need not hesitate to have your boys associate with him.

## THAT WONDERFUL CHURN.

I want to add my testimony to the rest of those that have used the Lightning Churn. It does all that is claimed for it; you can churn easily in one minute and get a larger percentage more butter than with the common churns. I never took the agency for anything before, but so many of my neighbors wanted churns that I ordered thirty and they are all gone. I think in a year every farmer will have a Lightning Churn, in fact they cannot afford to be without one as they make so much more butter and a good little bit of money can be made in every township selling these churns. By writing to J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., you can get circular and full particulars about the churn.